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Vol. XIX.

NEW YORK AND CHICAGO, OCTOBER 6, 1896.

No. 15

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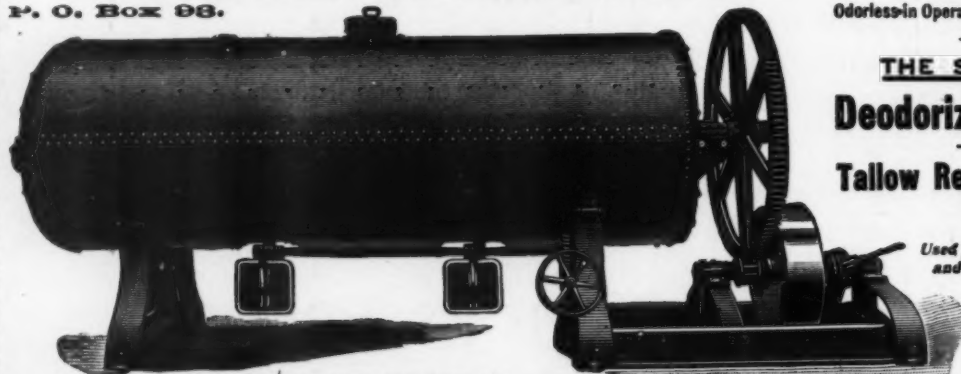
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National Ammonia Co.
- Ammonia Fittings**
Tight Joint Co.
- Architects.**
Perrin, Wm. R. & Co.
- Asbestos Roofing.**
H. W. Johns Mfg. Co.
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Assyrian Asphalt Co.
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Kurtz Bag Co.
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J. S. Oram.
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Vance Boiler Works.
- Bone Crushers.**
Blanchard Machine Co.
Stedman Foundry and Machine Works.
Holmes & Blanchard Co.
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The Blue Book (Pork and Beef Packers' Handbook and Directory).
The Red Book (Lard Oil and Varnish Manufacture).
The Yellow Book (Manufacture of Cottonseed Oil).
The Brown Book (Manufacture of Glue and Gelatine).
Redwood's Ammonia Refrigeration.
Sausage Recipes.
Secrets of Canning.
Thomas' Am. Grocery Trades Ref. Book.
- Borax.**
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
- Boric Acid.**
Pacific Coast Borax Co.
- Business Opportunities.**
(Also Want and For Sale.)
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- Butchers, Wholesale.**
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Armour Packing Co.
The Cudahy Packing Co.
Eastmans Co.
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Schwarzchild & Sulzberger Co.
Stern, Joseph & Son.
Swift, G. F. & E. C.
United Dressed Beef Co.
Richard Webber.
- Calf-Skins, (Green).**
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P. Donahue & Son.
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Bechstein & Co.
Illinois Casing Co.
Levi Berth & Co.
Nelson Morris & Co.
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Scheldeberg, H.
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Well's Casing Co.
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Mariner & Hoskins.
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- Cold Storage and Refrigerator Rooms.**
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Richard McCartney.
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Webbe, Wm. E. & Co.
H. C. Zaun.
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- Cotton Oil Mill Machinery.**
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Washington Butcher Co.
- Dryers.**
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Smith, Theo. & Brother.
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Crocker-Wheeler Co.
Ft. Wayne Electric Corporation.
The Sprague Electric Co.
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Otto Gas Engine Works.
- Engines and Boilers.**
John Featherstone's Sons.
Newburgh Ice Machine and Engine Co.
Frick Co.
- European Commission Merchants.**
Borgmann, Emil (Germany).
Carlsson & Agvist (Sweden).
Hoefgen, E. (Germany).
Kiderlen, E. (Germany).
Lammens, L. (France).
Pancow, Paul (Germany).
Peltz & Haas.
Tickle, W. W. (England).
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Brand, Herman.
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Levy, Jacob.
Levy Bros.
Lederer Bros.
Pfleging, Conrad.
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Holmes & Blanchard.
Smith, Theo. & Bros.
Stedman Fdry. & Mch. Works.
Blanchard Machine Works.
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D. R. Sperry & Co.
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- Gas Engines.**
Otto Gas Engine Works.
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- Hides.**
Haberman, Joseph.
Brand, Herman.
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Levy, Jacob.
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Diamond, Elias.
Gilch & Son.
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Bird, F. W., & Son.
Standard Paint Co. (Paper).
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Western Mineral Wool Co.
- Lard (European Buyers of).**
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Pancow, Paul.
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- Lard (Neutral).**
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John H. Hartog & Co.
- Lard Presses.**
Boemer & Boschert Press Co.
- Lard Refiners.**
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- Lard Refiners' Machinery.**
Smith & Bro., Theo.
- Lard Tubs and Pails.**
Frank Diesel Can Co.
- Lard Oil Machinery.**
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The Jacob Dold Packing Co.
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Hammond, G. H., Co.
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Jersey City Packing Co.
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Morris, Nelson & Co.
North Packing & Provision Co.
Plankinton Packing Co.
Rohe & Brother.
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Squire, John P., & Sons.
St. Louis Dressed Beef & Provision Co.
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Thomas-Albright Co.
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Edgar Print. & Sta. Co.
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- Bohnet, Frederick.**
Snyder, N. H.
Stahl, Otto.
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Welch, Holme & Clark Co.
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Joy Morton & Co.
- Saltpetre.**
Battelle & Renwick.
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Emil Borgmann.
- Sausage Manufacturers.**
Bacharach, Joseph.
M. Zimmerman.
- Sausage Makers' Supplies.**
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- Scales.**
O'Brien, Jas. H.
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Armour Soap Works.
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- Soap Makers' Machinery.**
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Taber Pump Co.
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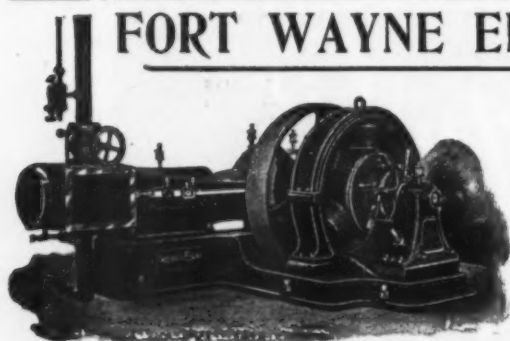
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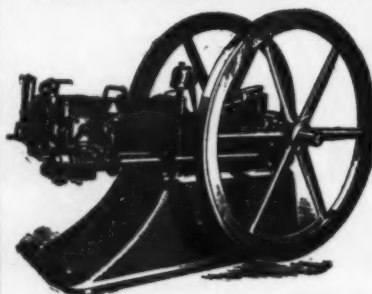
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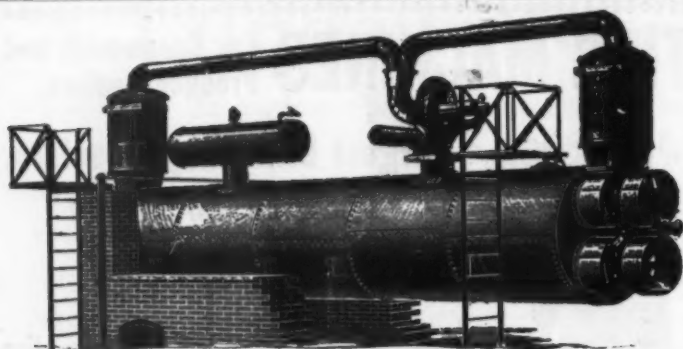
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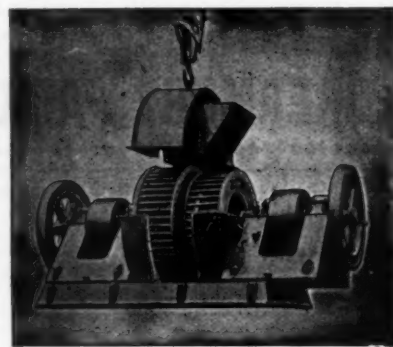
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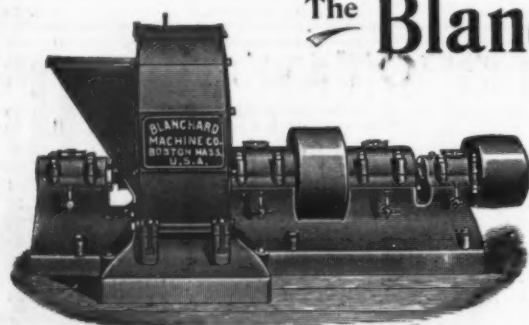
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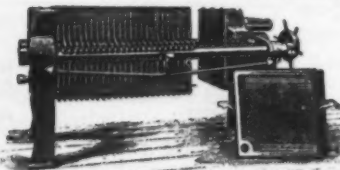
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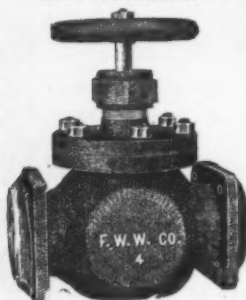
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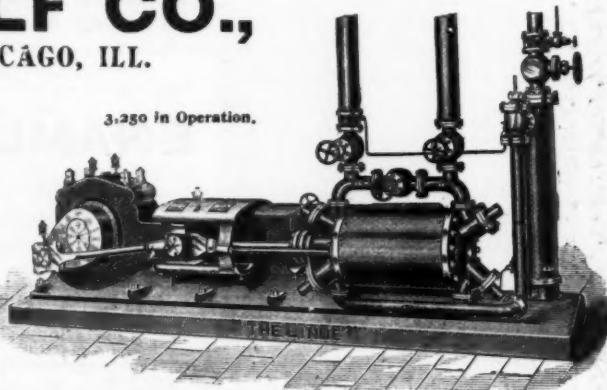
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NATIONAL RETAIL BUTCHERS' REVIEW.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY

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NEW YORK AND CHICAGO.
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MISSIONARY WORK ABROAD.

Coincident with the idea of commercial expansion and the general development of American trade in foreign countries there is no question of more interest or importance than that of assistance from the government. This fact has long been realized and the comparisons which have been made of efforts by other governments as compared to those made by our own have not always been to the favor of the latter. We are free now, however, to confess that the advantages of conservative agitation on this point and the endeavor to awaken the authorities at Washington to a sense of what is right in the premises is beginning to bear fruit.

Merchants on this continent want correct and reliable information about the chances for American goods in foreign markets, and what the requirements of those markets actually are, and the varying conditions pertaining thereto. This work is always best done, or at least should be best done, by persons in the employ of the government. Individuals or business houses cannot afford the outlay incident to the gathering of such data and then again the government employee idea is best because he gets information on all lines of business. The great desideratum is to gather and furnish such facts as are requisite in an intelligent and concise manner and the persons delegated by the people at Washington to do such work should do it and nothing else.

Many an American merchant has been sent on a wild goose chase owing to a flowery consular report made without full or satisfactory inquiry. We commend the work in these matters, however, which has been done by our consuls, but we think, nevertheless, that American goods will find their way quicker to foreign countries if the United States government will adopt the same methods followed by Germany and England and which have done so much to build up the commerce and export trade of those countries. What has been possible for Germany and England should certainly be possible for this country.

We referred in these columns lately to the fact that there were signs that the tide was turning as regards our commercial relations with Germany, and that evidences of a revolution of feeling as to the status of American meats in that country were showing themselves. This change of front has taken a long time to come about and we give the credit for it to our government, which for many years has recognized the injustice of the restrictions which Germany has placed against American meats. The subject has had the attention of our ministers and consuls and much has been written thereon.

The difficulties of the situation of late, however, have fallen directly to the care of Professor C. Wardell Stiles, who was sent to Germany by the Department of Agriculture at Washington and is the American scientific attaché in Berlin. This gentleman has been doing most effective work, has been, and is, carrying out his mission to the letter. His efforts in the defence of American produce

have had most excellent results upon public opinion in Germany and the step taken by the Agricultural Department in sending this gentleman to Europe has been tenfold justified.

Men of similar attainments should be sent all over the world. It would be well to establish a permanent corps of such officials for the purpose of studying conditions, reporting upon them and defending our goods against ignorant and prejudiced attacks which if permitted to go unrefuted do incalculable damage not alone to the industry attacked, but to all others.

NOTICE.

The great number of inquiries from packers, refiners, manufacturers of oils, soaps and fertilizers asking for remedies of defects in their establishments induced the publishers of "The National Provisioner," nearly four years ago, to establish a laboratory in connection with their New York offices. About the beginning of the year 1897, shortly before the then managing partner of the old publishing firm started on his European trip, the laboratory was sold to Messrs. H. E. Sturcke & Co., who, under contract, filled such orders as patrons of "The National Provisioner" entrusted to them. Under the able management of Dr. H. E. Sturcke the laboratory was continually perfected until it became equal to the best equipped in the country.

The present publisher of "The National Provisioner" found, however, that a very much closer connection of the laboratory with the publication offices was indispensable in order to give full satisfaction to the large number of patrons of "The National Provisioner," who are in need of the best expert advice and desire the most modern and progressive technical knowledge. The trades and industries as whose organ "The National Provisioner" is proud to serve, are from day to day more and more imbued with scientific progress, and their healthy development is more and more dependent on the application of the best scientific methods.

Led by the desire to serve his patrons best, the publisher of "The National Provisioner" has, therefore, purchased the laboratory from the firm of H. E. Sturcke & Co., who liquidated, and reorganized it as the ANALYTICAL AND SCIENTIFIC DEPARTMENT of "The National Provisioner." As chief chemist and manager, Mr. James C. Duff, of Milwaukee, was engaged, a gentleman whose reputation, ability and experience as a packinghouse chemist stands second to none in the United States, and who besides attending to the analytical work in the laboratory will act as technical adviser of the editor. "Answers to correspondents" will from now on be attended to prompt-er than ever, and the best and most progressive technical information furnished on all subjects of interest to our readers.

There was evidently not much basis for the belief noised abroad in the last few years that New York was destined to be the headquar-

ters of the wool trade. The erection of the magnificent building on West Broadway, in this city, and the formation of other companies as adjuncts to the exchange, all seem, in the light of the past week's developments, to have been brought into existence through the chimerical ideas of a few individuals. The evolution of trade, its movement from one center to another, and such like changes, cannot be forced, no matter how much enthusiasm is brought into requisition or how much strain may be brought to bear through that elastic sentiment known as "local pride." The establishment of a wool exchange in this city was a dream. It was the idea of a handful of men whose imaginative views, given full rein, were taken up by others. These others are now probably sorry. We ourselves are sorry that such a dismal failure and collapse is to be charged up against the metropolis.

If uninspected American meats have been finding their way into Germany for a number of years past, as has been stated in cables received during the week, there is no one to blame for it but the German Government. If Germany's restrictions were reasonable or justifiable no one would attempt to get behind them, but since they are neither one nor the other we can readily understand that dealers in countries not discriminated against have bought American goods and shipped them to Germany as the products of such countries. Such shipments, if made at all, were certainly uninspected, yet we have heard no complaint against them, which affords one more argument that microscopic inspection is not now essential with American pork products.

The grading of hides has of late become quite a vexed question with Treasury officials. It will be recalled that in recently deciding the dividing lines between hides and calfskins the decision of one week was reversed the next, and now the learned gentlemen of the Board of Appraisers are waxing learned on the difference between ox and steer hides. Taking the "critters" in an ante-mortem condition, there might be a difference, but the post-mortem hide tells nothing, at least so say old-timers in the hide business. Nevertheless the appraisers found it and have incidentally ruled that it means a difference of four francs per one hundred kilos.

Germany has a meat famine. The poorer people are eating horses, cats and dogs. It is in the once rich province of Saxony that the poor can afford nothing better than cat meat and flesh. These domestic animals are being publicly slaughtered for them. So reduced are some of the villagers of the interior towns that families form purchasing parties to buy a fat dog for the impromptu club. The animal purchased is divided among those contributing to the purchase of the carcass. The butcher trade in this country is hard pressed, but not so hard as our Saxon cousins in the Fatherland.

Friday's Closings.

COTTONSEED OIL.—Yesterday (Friday) the situation of the market had not changed, standing essentially as noted in our review elsewhere printed. Scarcity of and strong rates for ocean freight room here hinders shippers, but there is a fair business at the South in crude with the Western consumers.

TALLOW.—Yesterday (Friday) the position of the market had not varied from our full report elsewhere in this publication, with 3½ steadily bid for city and the melters asking up to 3½.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

The close of the week shows a stronger market for oleo oil, which article advanced to 41 and 42 florins, and better demand now for neutral lard than there has been for some time.

Sales of Oleo Oil in Rotterdam.

The following sales were cabled for the week ending October 7:

Sept. 30. United sold at 40 florins.
" 30. Harrison sold at 40 florins.
" 30. Morris Extra sold at 40 florins.
" 30. Swift's Extra sold at 40 florins.
" 30. Queen City sold at 38 florins.
600 tcs. sold.
Oct. 1. Morris Extra sold at 40 florins.
" 5. Cudahy Extra sold at 40 florins.
Sales this week, 4,000 tcs.
Stocks to-day, 1,800 tcs.
" 3. United sold at 40 florins.
" 3. Swift's Extra sold at 40 florins.
" 3. Eastman Extra sold at 40 florins.
" 3. Armour sold at 38½ florins.
600 tcs. sold.
" 4. United sold at 40 florins.
" 4. Morris Extra sold at 40 florins.
80 tcs. sold.
" 5. Harrison sold at 41 florins.
" 5. Swift Extra sold at 40 florins.
" 5. Calumet sold at 40 florins.
650 tcs. sold.

Exports of Oleo Oil to Rotterdam.

Oct. 1. Per Stmr. Rotterdam—United, 130; Stern, 75; Eastman, 175; Armour P. Co., 375; Morris, 120; Hammond, 305; Swift, 130; S. & S., 331. Total, 1,701 tcs.
Oct. 3. Per Stmr. Tabasco from Baltimore—Martin, 52; Armour & Co., 725 Morris, 975; Cudahy P. Co., 10; Swift, 390; Cincinnati Ab. Co., 35. Total, 2,292 tcs.

Neutral Lard.

Oct. 1. Per Stmr. Rotterdam—Cleveland, 60; Hammond, 130; Morris, 140; Swift, 65. Total, 385 tcs.
Oct. 3. Per Stmr. Tabasco from Baltimore—Kings, 10; Armour & Co., 250; Cudahy P. Co., 100; Swift, 140; International, 200; Cincinnati, 25. Total, 745 tcs.

Exports of Provisions.

The exports of pork, bacon, hams and lard from the principal Atlantic seaboard, their destination and a comparative summary for the week ending Oct. 1, 1898, is as follows:

| To | 1898. Week ending Oct. 1, 1898. | Same Week, 1897. | Nov. 1, '97. to Oct. 1, '98. |
|-----------------|---------------------------------------|------------------------|------------------------------------|
| PORK, BBLs. | | | |
| U. Kingdom... | 1,123 | 1,038 | 69,364 |
| Continent... | 1,251 | 976 | 42,642 |
| S. & Cen. Am. | 215 | 706 | 19,033 |
| W. Indies... | 1,051 | 1,938 | 93,782 |
| Br. No. Am. | 270 | 60 | 11,375 |
| Other countries | 65 | 20 | 1,926 |
| Total | 3,975 | 4,738 | 238,122 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| BACON AND HAMS, LBS. | | | |
| U. Kingdom... | 11,009,635 | 9,631,966 | 708,510,815 |
| Continent... | 2,086,469 | 3,265,748 | 155,031,716 |
| S. & Cen. Am. | 91,400 | 188,450 | 5,482,368 |
| W. Indies... | 63,150 | 90,300 | 7,061,615 |
| Br. No. Am. | ..... | 2,000 | 190,165 |
| Other countries | 46,075 | 21,600 | 581,125 |
| Total | 13,196,729 | 13,200,054 | 876,857,804 |

| | | | |
|-----------------|------------|------------|-------------|
| LARD, LBS. | | | |
| U. Kingdom... | 5,015,561 | 3,762,712 | 261,023,705 |
| Continent... | 8,510,621 | 6,008,229 | 318,175,041 |
| S. & Cen. Am. | 637,540 | 368,585 | 21,379,791 |
| W. Indies... | 129,300 | 583,600 | 20,207,379 |
| Br. No. Am. | 700 | ..... | 407,066 |
| Other countries | 53,100 | 300 | 1,327,474 |
| Total | 14,346,972 | 10,723,486 | 622,520,516 |

Recapitulation of the week's exports.

Week ending Oct. 1, 1898.

| From | Pork, Bbls. | Bacon and Hams, Lbs. | Lard, Lbs. |
|----------------|-------------|----------------------------|------------|
| New York... | 3,456 | 7,038,850 | 5,845,530 |
| Boston... | 486 | 4,768,550 | 1,503,606 |
| Portland, Me. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Phila., Pa. | ..... | 1,413,000 | 898,800 |
| Balto., Md. | ..... | 715,607 | 4,051,280 |
| Norfolk, Va. | ..... | ..... | 265,750 |
| Newport News | ..... | 25,800 | 1,663,007 |
| New Orleans | 33 | 13,675 | 11,950 |
| Montreal... | ..... | 1,183,247 | 107,000 |
| St. John, N.F. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Mobile, Ala. | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 3,975 | 15,156,729 | 14,346,972 |

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY.

| | Nov. 1, '97. to Oct. 1, '98. | Nov. 1, '96. to Oct. 2, '97. | Increase |
|---------------|------------------------------------|------------------------------------|-------------|
| Pork, lb.... | 47,624,400 | 46,319,800 | 1,304,600 |
| Hams, bcn, lb | 876,857,804 | 727,590,584 | 149,267,220 |
| Lard, lb.... | 622,520,516 | 626,337,424 | 98,183,092 |

CANADIAN METHODS OF PORK PACKING.

(Written for "The National Provisioner.")

(Copyrighted).

No. II.

SELECTION.

The selection of the hogs should be carefully made and done as quietly as possible, so as to avoid unduly exciting the animals, thus causing innumerable stampedes and consequent bruises, of which latter sufficient will materialize without seeking to increase same, on inspection for packing, no matter how much care may be exercised.

KILLING.

If the hogs are in proper condition to kill, i. e., cool and otherwise normal, the sooner the animals are dispatched the better, saving, as it does, feed, shrinkage and the possibility of additional bruises, and perhaps a dead hog or so. On the other hand, if the hogs are not in condition, they ought to be fed, watered and comfortably housed as speedily as possible, which is advisable because the hogs settle down, and by promptly housing them, the inevitable battle, so expensive to the packer, is postponed until the proper time.

While on the subject of proper condition to kill, we would say that a short time ago we had occasion to ask the opinion of the Hon. D. E. Salmon, Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry, in regard to the advisability of slaughtering hot hogs. Dr. Salmon expressed himself as opposed to the slaughtering thereof on general principles, preferring to restore the animals to normal condition by means of rest, water and feed. Shortly after we had proof positive of the actual condition of hogs overheated. Three were found in the pens in such a state as to make it imperative to "kill them to save their lives," one being practically dead, the others at the point of expiring. They were rushed through—stuck (no free flow of blood resulted, however), scalded, scraped and gutted, after which a thermometer was inserted into the flesh, with the result: 112° F., 110° F and 114° F. The hogs weighed respectively 135, 114 and 125 pounds dressed. The normal temperature of a hog is about 105, and they usually come off the bench after scalding at 108°, rarely exceeding that point. Thus was the opinion expressed by a prominent Canadian medico disproved, that no matter however overheated a hog might be to all appearance, the temperature of the beast remained normal. The hogs in question died, undoubtedly, through being overheated, and aside from the temperature, the general appearance of the animals was very uninviting.

It is not, in our opinion, advisable to slaughter hot hogs, nor do any of our packers of experience undertake to do so, some actually using elevators to hoist the hogs to the killing floor, thus avoiding as far as possible eversion on the part of the hog. Wiltshires are generally singed, which is effected by means of a furnace supplied with coal, oil or gas, the latter, perhaps, preferable. The hair may be either burned off, or the hog scalded and scraped and then singed, thus making a black or white rind as desired. The former process requires the hog being left a little longer in the furnace. Care must be taken not to subject the carcass too long to the heat, as in such event the skins are liable to burst with pressure such as subjected to in bulk in cellar, and also in packing, an undesirable condition, unquestionably. On coming out of the furnace the carcass should at once be plunged into cold water, and then thoroughly scrubbed, a tub similar to scald tub being employed, in the absence of which the carcass may be washed down with cold water in any convenient manner. The carcass is scrubbed and scraped and gutted. It is well to have the splitter chop out the backbone, provided he be capable of good clean work. The loin must not be in any way mutilated, as is often the case in this respect. After splitting, the foreleg should be hooked back, thus on cooling out, causing the leg to set more in line with side. This gives a far better appearance and admits of more compact packing.

(To be Continued.)

The Packinghouse

PROVISIONS AND LARD.

Weekly Review.

All articles under this head are quoted by the bl., except lard, which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

FURTHER WEAKENING OF PRICES THROUGH YELLOW FEVER REPORTS—AN UNSETTLED, FEVERISH CONDITION—HOG RECEIPTS LIBERAL BUT THEIR AVERAGE WEIGHTS POOR—PACKERS FAIL TO GIVE SUPPORT TO PRICES DESPITE CONTINUED LIBERAL CASH DEMANDS FOR THE PRODUCTS.

It has been an unhealthy market through the last few days only as concerns the impossibility of supporting prices. No great changes occurred daily, but there was early in the week a disposition to let the good go if trifling concessions in values were necessary. There has been more in the yellow fever news this week as a factor than previously, yet at the same time the consideration has been that no permanent interference with distributions through the South by reason of quarantine laws is among the probabilities. But with daily reports of new cases of the sickness at points that would naturally bring about interference with movements of merchandise has led to a little alarm, while perhaps the packers have not stood out as urgently against their influence in consideration of the disposition of the country to market its supplies of hogs promptly. The feeling seems to be on the part of the swine shippers that the prices of hogs are as high as they are likely to be through the fall months at least, and that their tendency is likely to be the other way with the same situation of the products over values, while this has had some weight to their increased marketings in conjunction with the desire to get the hogs to market on apprehensions of further sickness among them. There are more pigs and small hogs arriving at the West than last year at this time, and it is doubtful if the outturns of the products are materially greater than then. Last week had shown the average weights of the Chicago supply as 246 lb, or about as the previous week, while against 253 lb for the corresponding week of the previous year. Indeed from essentially all packing centers the quality of the hogs is reported as poor, while showing that there is urgency in marketing them by the farmers, while Chicago had about 100,000 more of them last month than for the same month last year. Since the receipts of hogs at the West have overrun estimates a good deal latterly there is some disposition among the packers to allow any weakening features to operate over the general situation pending further developments over the near future hog supplies. And this notwithstanding the fact that the export movements in meats and lard are running much ahead of last year, and are exceptionally satisfactory. While the stocks of provisions at Chicago decreased last month about 9,000,000 lb more than for the corresponding time last year, and there was particularly a sharp falling off in the stocks of lard there, yet there was no question but that when the statement of the world's visible supply of lard was put out that it was disappointing in its moderate decrease, and that the trade was a little surprised that the product had not

gone more freely into consumption in Europe, while possibly it had some effect in easing up the prices at the West. However, the general stocks of lard stand decidedly favorable to the holding interest as against last year, and if it were not for the yellow fever news in its generally depressing effects, united to the disposition to get in the hog supplies at prices to conform more to the situation for the products, a healthier tone would come about. The fact that exporters were ready buyers on the recent tame exhibition of prices pointed to the urgency of getting supplies forward on the other side by most markets, and that they saw good outlets to consumers right along at current prices, since usually there is reluctant buying on a weak market. Germany and England have been especially prompt over taking up lard and meats. But the speculation of the country continues in a very narrow way, while it is mostly arranged on the bear side.

The "crowd" at the West has been doing more selling than buying, while it works January stuff that way, and fights shy of nearer deliveries. At the same time there is no disposition on the part of the outsiders for prolonged holding; whenever small profits are seen they are taken in; the short interest therefore is not large. Cudahy has been reported a seller again this week, as well as Armour of January, stuff, but the pressure has not been sharp in any direction on the bear side. It is that kind of a market when it should be supported from the highly satisfactory degree of trading going on in the cash products, yet with the restraining features above noted wobbles a little, while there is a feeling that it may come up to more regularity at any time. There is at the close more of a question whether the hogs will be shipped forward quite as freely at the current prices. The recent declines for them have brought about a basis of values over which the country is usually careful over marketing the swine supplies freely, while with any marked falling off in their receipts the products would undoubtedly become firmer in price.

The trading in New York has been a little more vigorous in refined lard for the Continent, while better in compound, with the latter offered at easier prices. The city cutters have had to let go their city lard at lower figures, while they have had a restricted trading in bellies and have submitted to the reduced figures of the previous week. The quality of the hogs has not improved here through the week, and there is much less than the usual proportion of lard coming from them.

The Chicago stocks at the close of the month had shown pretty much the decrease that had been expected, and indicated in our previous review, and they exerted no further influence when the statement appeared; thus there had been a falling off in the stock of lard there for the month of about 47,000 tcs., while the total figures were 140,790 tcs., against 187,505 tcs. Sept. 1, and 218,751 tcs. on Oct. 1, 1897; of short ribs the stocks were 23,426,553 lb, against 32,860,781 lb Sept. 1, and 17,445,718 lb Oct. 1, 1897; of sweet pickled hams the stocks were 25,478,977 lb, against 34,911,921 lb Sept. 1, and 25,369,163 lb Oct. 1, 1897. Of pork the stocks were 76,546 bbls. new and 16,021 bbls. old, against 75,481 bbls. new and 20,521 bbls. old Sept. 1.

The world's stock of lard had shown by the Fairbank statement a reduction of about

14,000 tcs., and amounted to 387,091 tcs., against 401,081 tcs. Sept. 1, and 486,649 tcs. Oct. 1, 1897; there were reported in Europe 120,000 tcs. and afloat 85,000 tcs. The usual monthly statement of Liverpool stocks posted on the Produce Exchange, made for lard 59,000 tcs. Sept. 1 and 53,000 tcs. Oct. 1.

The New York stocks were 8,375 tcs. prime lard, 208 tcs. off grade, and 1,364 tcs. stearine, or a total of 9,947 tcs., against 12,658 tcs. Oct. 1, 1897; 15,902 bbls. old and new pork against 18,461 bbls. last month, and 9,139 bbls. Oct. 1 last year.

Chicago shipments last week were again large, or fully 19,035,512 lb meats, 12,993,273 lb lard and 5,821 bbls. pork, against corresponding week last year, 18,284,838 lb meats, 10,223,685 lb lard and 3,092 bbls. pork.

The exports from the Atlantic ports last week were much in excess of those for the corresponding time in the previous year, and added up 15,156,729 lb meats, 15,346,972 lb lard, and 3,975 bbls. pork; last year, 13,200,064 lb meats, 10,723,486 lb lard and 4,738 bbls. pork.

CANNED MEATS.—A good, steady export movement and fairly active home distributions, and the Government buying more freely, with prices very regularly held. 1-lb cans, corn and roast, \$1.10; 2-lb do., \$2; 4-lb do., \$3.90; 6-lb do., \$6.50; 14-lb do., \$14.

Of beef the exporters are picking up moderate quantities at steady prices, while the home demands for barreled stock are fairly active. Sales for the week have been 400 tcs. city extra India mess at \$14@14.50, and 1,200 bbls., in lots, with the latter quoted at \$8.50 for mess, \$9 for packet, \$10@10.50 for family.

Beef hams are freely offered and hard to sell at \$18.50 in car lots.

On Saturday, Oct. 1, the market closed at declines for the day of 15@27c. for pork, 10@12 points for lard and 7 points for ribs, through large deliveries on contracts which amounted to about 20,000 tcs. lard. Cudahy was selling January stuff. Hog receipts West, 40,400 head; corresponding day last year, 35,800. At Chicago: Pork—October sold at \$8 down to \$7.80, closed \$7.82; December sold \$8.12 down to \$7.97, closed at \$8; January sold at \$9.15 down to \$9, closed at \$9.02 asked. Lard—October sold at 4.75 down to and closed at 4.65; December sold at 4.87 down to 4.75, closed 4.75 asked; January sold at 4.92 down to 4.85, closed 4.85 asked. Ribs—October sold at 5.27 and 5.25, closed 5.25; January sold at 4.75 down to 4.67, closed 4.67 bid. In New York: Western steam lard, 5.05; city steam do., 4.75@4.87½; refined, Continent, 5.30; S. A., 6; compound lard, 3½@4. Of mess pork, sales 300 bbls. at \$8.50@8.75. Hogs, 5½@5¾. Sales of city meats, 15,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6@6¼, and 10-lb average, 6½.

On Monday, receipts of hogs West, 60,000 head; same day last year, 65,000. The products had further yellow fever news to contend with, which the large cash demands prevented material declines. The close showed the loss for the day only 2@5c. for pork, 2@5 points for ribs, while lard was unchanged to 2 points lower. Cudahy continued selling January ribs, while September and October stuff was taken up by the packers generally. At Chicago: Pork—October closed \$7.82 nominal; December sold at \$7.95@8, closed \$7.97 asked; January sold at \$8.95@9.02, closed \$8.97 bid. Lard—October sold at 4.67@4.65, closed 4.65 bid; December sold at 4.77 and 4.72, closed 4.72 bid; January sold at 4.87 and 4.82, closed 4.82 bid. Ribs—October sold at 5.25@5.27, closed 5.27; December sold at 4.62, closed 4.62 asked; January sold at 4.65, closed 4.65 asked. In New York: Western steam lard at 5.07½, and 750 tcs. sold; city steam do, sold at 4.80 for

200 tes.; refined at 5.40 for Continent; 6 for S. A.; 6.75 for do., kegs. Of pork, sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$8.50@8.75; 125 bbls. family mess at \$12@13; short clear, \$11@13. In city cut meats, sales of 1,100 pickled shoulders at 4¼@4½, 2,500 pickled hams at 7¼@7½, 28,000 lb pickled bellies at 6½ for 10-lb average, 6 for 12-lb and 5¼ for 14-lb do. Hogs at 5¼@5½.

On Tuesday, receipts of hogs West, 74,000 head; corresponding day last year, 71,000. The products closed at declines for the day of 10@17c. for pork, 7@10 points for lard, and 5@10 points for ribs. There was more of a pressure to sell on additional reports of yellow fever, while hog receipts were of fair volume. At Chicago: Pork—October sold at \$7.70 and \$7.65, closed \$7.65 nominal; December sold at \$7.90 down to \$7.77, closed at \$7.80; January sold at \$8.97 down to \$8.85, closed \$8.87. Lard sold and closed at 4.57; December sold 4.72 down to 4.60, closed 4.62; January sold at 4.80 down to 4.70, closed 4.72 @4.75. Ribs—October sold at 5.25 and 5.22, closed at 5.22; December sold at 4.60 down to 4.50, closed at 4.52 bid; January sold at 4.62 down to 4.55, closed at 4.57. In New York, sales of 250 tes. Western steam lard at 5.00 and 200 tes. city ditto at 4.70@4.75; 150 tes. ditto, iron-bound packages, at 5.10. In refined 1,000 tes. sold for Continent, quoted at 5.30; South America at 5.75; ditto kegs at 6.75. Compound lard at 3¼@3½. Of mess pork, sales, 200 bbls. at \$8.25@8.75 and 150 bbls. family at \$12@13. Hogs at 5¼@5½. In city cut meats, sales of 8,000 lb smoking bellies at 7¼, 25,000 lb pickled bellies, 12-lb average, 6; 4,000 lb ditto, 10-lb average, 6½; 11,000 lb ditto, 14-lb average, 5¼; 150 boxes Eastern bellies, 6¼; 1,200 pickled shoulders, 4¼@4½; 1,800 pickled hams, 7¼@7½.

On Wednesday receipts of hogs West 74,000 head; last year, 65,700. The products were slightly unsettled, but not much changed, with the close showing unchanged figures on pork and steadiness to 2 points advance on lard and ribs. Armour and Cudahy were reported as again selling January. At Chicago: Pork—October closed \$7.65 nominal; December sold at \$7.82 down to \$7.70, closed \$7.80; January sold at \$8.90 down to \$8.80, closed \$8.87, asked. Lard—October closed 4.60 nominal; December sold at 4.60@4.62, closed at 4.65; January sold at 4.70@4.72, closed at 4.75. Ribs—October sold at 5.25 down to 5.17,

closed 5.20 bid; December closed 4.55 nominal; January sold at 4.55@4.57, closed at 4.57 asked.

In New York, Western steam lard offered at 5; sales of 100 tes. city ditto at 4.70. Refined, for Continent, 5.30; South America, 5.75. Of mess pork, sales of 200 bbls. at \$8.25 @8.75. Cut meats and hogs, prices were not changed from the day before; latted quoted at 5¼@5½.

On Thursday there was an advance for the day of 5 for pork, 10 points for lard and 5@7 points for ribs, with less liberal receipts of hogs West, which were only 58,000 head, against 53,000 last year, and the packers who had been sellers previously through the week covering. At Chicago: Pork—October closed at \$7.70; December sold at \$7.77@7.87, closed \$7.85 bid; January sold at \$8.82@8.97, closed \$8.95. Lard—October closed 4.70 nominal; December sold at 4.65@4.75, closed 4.75 bid; January sold at 4.72@4.87, closed 4.85@4.87. Ribs—October sold at 5.17@5.20, closed 5.20; December sold at 4.55, closed 4.60 bid; January sold at 4.55@4.65, closed 4.62@4.65. In New York, Western steam lard, 5.10; city ditto at 4.80@4.85. Refined at 5.40 for Continent, 5.85 for South America, 7.50 for ditto kegs. No further changes here.

On Friday the receipts of hogs West were 53,000 head, same day last year 59,000. The products were easier and closed at a decline for the day of 2@5 for pork, 2 points for lard, while ribs were unchanged to 2 points higher. At Chicago: Pork—October closed \$7.70; December \$7.80; January \$8.92. Lard—October closed 4.70; December 4.72@4.75; January 4.85. Ribs closed—October 5.20; December 4.62; January 4.65. In New York, sales of 400 bbls. mess pork, at \$8.25@8.75. Western steam lard 5.16; city ditto 4.70@4.75. Other articles not changed in price.

San Francisco Provision Market.

As compared with the rest of September, the last week has been very quiet in the provision market. The active demand of the past few weeks has subsided. Some of the houses are still quite busy on special lines. Prices continue the same at last week. Steady rates rule for fresh meats, desirable offerings readily bringing top prices.

San Francisco Salmon Market.

The salmon market continues strong with a prospect of a rise in prices of Alaska. The arrivals of Alaska salmon for the week are 272,483 cases and 4,208 barrels.

Stocks of Provisions in Chicago on Sept. 30, 1898.

| | Sept. 30, 1898. | Sept. 30, 1897. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Mess Pork, winter packed, (new), bbls. | 76,546 | 106,227 |
| Mess Pork, winter packed, (old), '96-'97 | 16,021 | 4,541 |
| Mess Pork, summer pkd., bbls. .... | ..... | 208 |
| Other kinds bbl'd. Pork, bbls. | 29,606 | 27,035 |
| P. S. Lard, "Contract," (new, old), tes. | *140,790 | †218,751 |
| Other kinds of Lard | 9,469 | 8,195 |
| S. R. Middles, lbs. | 23,426,553 | 17,445,798 |
| S. C. Middles, lbs. | 2,252,703 | 2,071,502 |
| Ex. S. C. Middles, lbs. | 4,237,307 | 7,693,074 |
| Long Clear Middles, lbs. | 709,835 | 150,232 |
| Dry Salted Shoulders, lbs. | 1,091,133 | 1,405,659 |
| S. P. Shoulders, lbs. | 1,453,952 | 1,168,189 |
| S. P. Hams, lbs. | 25,478,977 | 25,369,163 |
| D. S. Bellies, lbs. | 10,927,476 | 9,140,161 |
| S. P. Bellies, lbs. | 5,379,334 | 2,681,064 |
| S. P. California or Plenic Hams, lbs. | 10,743,594 | 8,679,709 |
| S. P. Boston Shoulders, lbs. | 2,111,809 | 2,034,037 |
| S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs. | 10,740,770 | 9,171,813 |
| Other Cuts of Meats, lbs. | 19,797,381 | 19,176,202 |
| * Of which 15,141 tes. were made previous to October 1, 1897. | | |
| † Of which 24,370 tes. were made previous to October 1, 1896. | | |

MOVEMENT OF PRODUCT.

| | Received, Sept., '98. | Shipped, Sept., '98. |
|---|-----------------------|----------------------|
| Pork, bbls. | 104 | 19,417 |
| Lard, gross weight, lbs. | 1,646,581 | 50,152,517 |
| Meats, gross weight, lbs. | 13,417,410 | 84,933,669 |
| Live Hogs, No. | 702,184 | 136,808 |
| Dressed Hogs, No. .... | ..... | 12,687 |
| Average weight of hogs received Sept., 246; Sept., 1897, 252; Sept., 1896, 257. | | |

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR FRESH BEEF.—Office Chief Commissary, Governor's Island, N. Y.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering fresh beef will be received at offices of commissaries at Fort Adams, R. I.; Battery Point, Delaware City, Del.; Fort Caswell, N. C.; Fort Columbus, N. Y.; Fort Constitution, N. H.; Fort Delaware, Del.; Fort Ethan Allen, Vt.; Fort Hamilton, N. Y.; Fort Hancock, N. J.; Long Island Head, Mass.; Madison Barracks, N. Y.; Fort McHenry, Md.; Fort Monroe, Va.; Mortar Battery, Winthrop, Mass.; Fort Mott, N. J.; Fort Myer, Va.; Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.; Fort Porter, N. Y.; Fort Preble, Me.; Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Sheridan's Point, Va.; Fort Slocum, N. Y.; Fort Totten, N. Y.; Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.; Fort Warren, Mass.; Fort Washington, Md.; Washington Barracks, D. C.; Allegheny Arsenal, Pa.; Frankford Arsenal, Pa.; Kennebec Arsenal, Me.; Springfield Armory, Mass.; Watertown Arsenal, Mass.; Watervliet Arsenal, N. Y.; West Point, N. Y., and the Josiah Simpson U. S. A. General Hospital, Fort Monroe, Va., until 12 o'clock m., November 1, 1898, and then opened. Information furnished on application to commissaries at posts. Envelopes containing proposals should be indorsed "Proposals for Fresh Beef," and addressed to commissaries at posts to be supplied. C. A. WOODRUFF, Col., A. C. G. S., Chief Com'y.

PROPOSALS FOR SUBSISTENCE SUPPLIES.—Office Purchasing Commissary, U. S. Army, No. 39 Whitehall St., New York City, N. Y., Oct. 3, 1898.—Sealed proposals in duplicate, subject to the usual conditions, will be received at this office, until 11 o'clock a. m. on Oct. 13, 1898, for furnishing such of the following supplies as may be required by the Subsistence Department, United States Army, delivered in New York City, during the thirty days commencing Oct. 15, 1898: Pork, bacon, flour, hardbread, corn meal, baking powder, beans, baked beans, peas, rice, hominy, potatoes, onions, tomatoes, canned; coffee, green and roasted; teas, sugars, molasses, syrups and vinegar, salt, pepper, soap, candles, canned articles, breakfast bacon, butter, cheese, chocolate, crackers, gelatine, hams, macaroni, oatmeal, pigs' feet, prunes, starch, tapioca, spices, flavoring extracts, olive oil, pickles, Worcestershire sauce, tobacco, toilet soaps, needles, spool thread, basins, stationery, borax, brushes, chamois skins, combs, matches, handkerchiefs, toilet paper, towels, etc. Information in schedule list. Preference given to all articles of "domestic production and manufacture;" for such details see schedule. Information with conditions, lists of articles, quantities, kinds, modes of packing, etc., obtained at this office. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Supplies, opened Oct. 13, 1898," and addressed to COLONEL C. A. WOODRUFF, A. C. G. S.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

Liverpool, Oct. 7, 3:45 p. m.—Exchange—Closing—Beef—Extra India mess steady, 65s.; prime mess steady, 58s. 9d. Pork—Prime mess fine Western dull, 50s.; prime mess medium Western dull, 47s. 6d. Hams—Short cut, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 36s. Bacon—Cumberland cut, 28 to 30 lb, firm, 33s.; short rib, 20 to 24 lb, firm, 31s. 6d.; long clear middles light, 35 to 38 lb, firm, 31s.; long clear middles heavy, 40 to 45 lb, firm, 30s. 6d.; short clear backs, 16 to 18 lb, firm, 31s.; clear bellies, 14 to 16 lb, firm, 36s. 6d. Shoulders—Square, 12 to 14 lb, dull, 22s. 6d. Lard—Prime Western steady, 25s. 9d. Cheese—American finest white and colored firm, 42s. Tallow—Prime city firm, 20s. 6d. Cottonseed Oil—Liverpool refined, steady, 15s. 6d.

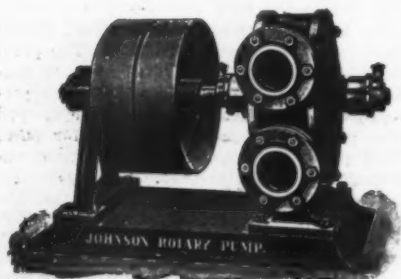
Pork Packing.

Special reports show the number of hogs packed since March 1 at undermentioned places, compared with last year, as follows:

| | 1898. | 1897. |
|------------------------|-----------|-----------|
| March 1 to Sept. 28— | | |
| Chicago | 3,965,000 | 3,470,000 |
| Kansas City | 1,665,000 | 1,690,000 |
| Omaha | 1,025,000 | 915,000 |
| St. Louis | 718,000 | 605,000 |
| Indianapolis | 564,000 | 496,000 |
| Milwaukee, Wis. | 245,000 | 182,000 |
| Cudahy, Wis. | 348,000 | 242,000 |
| Cincinnati | 346,000 | 311,000 |
| St. Joseph, Mo. | 533,000 | 214,000 |
| Ottumwa, Iowa | 350,500 | 322,000 |
| Cedar Rapids, Iowa .. | 262,500 | 240,200 |
| Sioux City, Iowa | 195,000 | 159,000 |
| Cleveland, Ohio | 243,000 | 200,000 |

—Price Current

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CHICAGO.

CATTLE IN PORTO RICO.

Don W. Borda Talks Most Interestingly to a "National Provisioner" Representative on Conditions in the New American Possession.—The Ranges Conducive to the Production of Fine Cattle.—The Novel Method of Slaughtering and the Need of Refrigerating Machinery.—Don Borda Proud of His American Citizenship.

Porto Rico is hundreds of years old; older than this great country, to which it will soon belong. It isn't further from New York than is Cuba, though in talk it sounds further. We reach it by sailing a different course. It sounds just as anomalous to say that Rio is about 500 miles nearer Sandy Hook than it is to the mole at New Orleans, though both are south, and New Orleans is about 1,200 miles south from Gotham. Though as old at least as the United States, Porto Rico has not taken on the commercial smartness of the universe about it. The rich, pleasant little island has gone no faster than Spain, for the Spanish tradition has been to never let her colonies out-travel her, nor to shine by any other light than that which is Spanish. Now that Porto Rico is coming to us, the dormant energies of her excellent, historical people are waking up to sudden activity of the American pattern. The American idea is fast taking hold. It is a strange thing in this day of ice, refrigeration and preserving methods which the commonest American understands in a measure, to be told that there are no ice machines, no refrigerators of any kind in the country. We hardly know how to do without them. They do not know them. There is not an ounce of refrigerated meat, butter or vegetables sold in the whole country to the native population. This is on the authority of Don W. Borda, who told us so. Senor Borda has a magnificent herd of 2,000 cattle, besides horses and other animals, on his valuable and picturesque ranch "La Esperanza," near Manate and Arecibo, Porto Rico, northwest corner of the island. He has been a prominent cattle grower there, and exporter of cattle for many years. Senor Borda is very prominent in Porto Rican commercial and business circles. He is highly esteemed in shipping lines, hence anything which he has to say about Porto Rico, its people, and its trade merits serious consideration. Don Borda has been in New York for a short time on purely a business mission. He left for his pretty island home yesterday. "The National Provisioner" found him a well informed, open, frank, well-bred gentleman, who freely gave us the inside of Porto Rico without any regard to the ultimate effect of this important information upon his own business affairs. With one million Porto Ricans suspending Spanish and waking up to American methods and trade, there is chance for considerable trade with this new and desirable people.

THE CROSS-BRED HERD.

The cattle of Porto Rico are in no sense a native breed, though the herds have some native characteristic cross-breeds. Senor W. Borda's herd, which is of the highest type of this superb stock, is an assemblage of crosses with Jersey, Durham, Shorthorns and the Spanish Creole, which is itself a fine stamp of stock crossed from the Spanish bull. One of the most curious, and, at the same time, one of the most profitable, hardy and successful cross-breeds, is that with the African buffalo. This cow is a typical grazer, and fattens so fast that the filling out is almost perceptible from day to day. The meat is juicy and has a most delightful flavor.

THE RANGES OF PORTO RICO.

The ranges of Porto Rico are small when

compared with the huge runs in Australia and America, but the luxurious growth of the grasses in the island of Porto Rico make large areas unnecessary. The climate is salubrious and suits the cattle. The climatic conditions, the chemical properties of the soil, and the waters, like in New Zealand, are a peculiarly happy combination for the production of toothsome meat on the frame of bones which the animal brings down to the dense grasses of the valleys from the mountains to be fattened.

The method of growing and fattening cattle in Porto Rico is, possibly, peculiar to that

very quickly and make them very healthy. The thin cattle are made very fat in from four to six months. They are generally put on the para at about 600 pounds live weight—a mere skin and bones structure—and when yarded after eighteen to twenty-six weeks on this sweet grass they weigh from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds live weight. The weight of the animal is therefore doubled in less than half a year.

On these luxuriant flats of Porto Rico 200 cattle can be fattened on the same amount of pasture which would be required in South America to fatten fifty head. The value of the para and the gama grasses is in their assistance to each other, though their individual values differ widely. The para grass will, on the average, sustain one head of cattle to the acre, while the gama grass requires three acres to the head in the mountains for fair results.

SIZE OF PORTO RICAN CATTLE.

The Porto Rican cattle are large and heavy for their age. They are not tropical runts nor huge wild frames of bone, as is usual with scrub and prairie cattle in other countries. At three years old, the average herd will run from 1,000 to 1,200 pounds per head on the



PORTO RICO CATTLE OF DON W. BORDA'S HERD.

tropical little country. There is no other land in the world where the climate and the vegetation fill out a frame so quickly as they do there. This indicates the reason for the perfect health of the growing beast, as well as the perfect hygienic condition of the food and the climate as assistants. The market cow—and every Porto Rican bovine is reared with a market in view—follows out a schedule. The animal grows on one kind of grass and fattens on another distinct kind and in a new pasture. In the valleys around San Juan, Ponce, and all over the islands, grows the tall, rich, sweet para grass. Its tall tops rise above the cow's back, which, from an elevation, is seen moving about among the tall stems like large hair mats. The herd is first brought up in the mountains, after being calved, on the bone-making creeping gama grass. The real meaning of gama is creeping wheat. This curious "creeping wheat" grows only on the sides and laps of the mountains. There is also a native guinea grass near Ponce, and generally in the south of Porto Rico.

The cattle are kept on mountain gama grass ranges until they are from two to two and a half years old, according to the age at which the owner wishes to market them when fat. They are then brought down and placed on the rich para grass plains which fatten them

hoof. These and the two-year-olds at 800 pounds live weight are generally bought and slaughtered for domestic consumption. The bigger cattle, which run up to 1,500 pounds live weight, are exported. Senor Borda himself exports largely of this class to Martinique, Guadeloupe, the British West Indies, into the British, Dutch and French possessions along the main coast of Africa, and even into Cuba. Santiago has taken most of the Cuban shipments, while Havana and other ports have taken some. He has kept ships plying regularly in this live cattle trade for years. The annual export of live cattle from Porto Rico has, he says, ranged from 6,000 to 12,000 head. From 8,000 to 11,000 have been nearer the yearly numbers. Very few cows and calves are exported. Steers are more marketable. Veal is so tender that it spoils readily in these hot climates that are strangers to ice factories and refrigerators, so calves are treated naturally as perishable goods, and are avoided by the importer and shipper.

THE LOCAL PRICE OF STOCK.

Live cattle fetch from \$66 to \$70 at the shed. Nothing was sold on time. It is always strictly a cash on delivery transaction, and the purchaser bears every cost of every

nature when the cattle are delivered to him at the shed. In his long and profitable career as a herd owner Don Borda never deviated from this safe rule. It is the commercial rule throughout Porto Rico among cattlemen. The marketman, or whoever, comes to close his purchase with the money in his wallet. Each purchaser has his registered stamp or brand. When he has purchased his cattle he immediately brands them with his mark, and the transfer is complete.

NOVEL SLAUGHTERING FOR HOME USE.

The slaughter of cattle for domestic use and the market conditions of Porto Rico have some unique and salutary features about them. They are novel to Americans. Under the old regime, that is, the Spanish regime, which is now dead, all of the slaughtering in San Juan and other cities had to be done under government inspection in the city abattoir, Don Borda said. "I mean by government, the municipal government over which presided the alcade or mayor. Just anybody couldn't slaughter. There are no such things as butchers, as you know them in the United States. A municipal government contractor bought all the cattle needed and slaughtered all that was used in consumption, so if there was any unhealthy meat sold to the public in violation of the law there could be but one guilty person, and he must be the market furnisher, or meat contractor. That way of slaughtering and selling for domestic use was intended to prevent a combination of butchers from imposing high prices for meat upon the householders, who buy in small quantities as they need it, for each meal. There are no ice boxes and refrigerators nor ice in Porto Rico for preserving things, like in America, so the housekeeper cannot keep things fresh, and meat will go bad in a very short while in our country."

AUCTIONING THE MARKET PRIVILEGE.

Every two weeks the market privilege for supplying all of the meat to the people for the next two weeks is put up at public auction by the municipal government. Any one can bid. Each bidder must be responsible, and state what quality of meat he will furnish. These parties bid at public outcry the price per pound at which they will supply meat for domestic use. They do not file sealed bids. The whole thing is a public auction, and no qualified man is debarred the privilege of competing for this fortnightly market contract. The party who specifies the best meat for the lowest price per pound at which he will supply the public is awarded the sole privilege for feeding the people of his city for fourteen days. Before receiving his official permit he is required to deposit with the authorized city officer a certain sum of money to be held as a guarantee for the specific performance of his contract. This will be returned to him in case he fulfils the conditions of his bid.

ARRANGING WITH CUSTOMERS.

After the two-week contractor has his official permit he takes over the city market and abattoir, of which he is slaughter master. He sees the caterers, hotels, restaurants and the like and arranges with them the price—not over the price bid, of course, for there would be dreadful penalties for this unlawful act—at which he will supply them their cuts. After all of this has been done he then establishes—unless he has previously been a market contractor, and has his agencies or butcher shops throughout the city for supplying the populace. In no case must the price per pound be above that bid for the franchise. After each customer has arranged for his particular part of the beef, those of the general public who have not done so must take what is left, or none at all.

INSPECTION AND MARKET FEES.

The slaughtering is done under the strict surveillance and inspection of a municipal officer who is thoroughly qualified. As the Porto Rican cattle are perfectly healthy in every organ, limb and sinew, the animal does not have to be inspected for pleura or tuberculosis of any kind. The inspection is to see that the cattle are properly slaughtered, and that all of the meat is killed to-night which is to be sold for consumption to-morrow. Any parts of the carcass remaining unsold at the end of the day in San Juan and other cities must be thrown into the river, where the waiting fish and sharks readily devour the surplus viands. A fresh stock is thus killed every night, and the healthy Porto Ricans have little chance of either eating tainted meats or of paying an exorbitant price for it. For each head of cattle slaughtered the contractor has to pay to the municipal government the sum of \$12 and other fees which bring the total to \$15. If he slaughtered 1,000 head per week he paid the city \$15,000 for that time. But he pays no rents for the market or abattoir, neither is he mulcted in any sum for taxes or licenses. The \$15 per head covers his inspection and market tax.

There is such a heavy penalty for selling tainted meat in Porto Rico that no one would care to attempt it. Any one who has cattle sells them to the market contractor. They are generally purchased head by head, and not by herds at so much for the lot. Every animal must be slaughtered in the municipal slaughter house in San Juan, as well as at Ponce, and the other cities. In the scattered country districts the people form clubs and divide a carcass among the members. The people of Porto Rico have been so traditionally grooved into this mode of killing and selling, says Don Borda, that they would not buy imported meat because it has not been locally killed and inspected. For that reason they are chary of canned stuff. They are not fond of sheep; very few eat mutton. Under the Stars and Stripes they may be changed when they understand how American cattle are killed and know more about ice and refrigeration. The Porto Ricans think the United States a wonderful and a good country, and may as readily accept American business methods and goods as they did the country's flag.

"Yes, we have very fine chickens in Porto Rico. They are prolific, and their meat is sweet. The climate and the food of the country seems to be peculiarly adapted to the domestic fowl. We have the sporting blood, too. In Porto Rico we have the finest game fowls in the world. That is true."

Don Borda is in no sense an island-ribbed provincialist. He is a man of education, travel and liberal views. As a distinguished example of the higher class of Porto Ricans he is a citizen of whom the United States should feel proud. As a specimen of their new brothers, he is a man to whom the American people can give the glad hand and the warm heart. In his own words, "We are all Americans now." He said it with no shadow of regret at being transformed from a Spanish subject to a free and independent American citizen by our heroism.

* The Armour Packing Company's extensive building in Kansas City for the killing and dressing of poultry is complete and fowls are being prepared there for market. The building is 200x53 feet and houses 20,000 to 25,000 chickens. From 125 to 150 hands, mostly negroes, are employed in the industry at the packinghouse, and 15,000 chickens killed and dressed is considered a fairly good day's work for them.

Chicago Markets

LARDS.

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Choice prime steam..... | a4 67½ |
| Prime Steam..... | a4 65 |
| Neutral..... | a 6½ |
| Compound..... | a 4½ |

STEARINES.

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Oleo-stearines..... | a 4½ |
|---------------------|------|

OILS.

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Lard oil, Extra..... | 46 |
| " No. 1..... | 38 |
| " No. 2..... | 35 |
| Oleo oil, "Extra"..... | a 6½ |
| Neatsfoot Oil, Pure..... | 45 |
| " Extra..... | 35 |
| No. 1..... | 35 |
| Tallow Oil..... | 32 |

TALLOW.

| | |
|---------------------|------|
| Packers' Prime..... | a 4½ |
| No. 2..... | 3 |
| Edible Tallow..... | a 4½ |

GREASES.

| | |
|---------------|------|
| Brown..... | a 2½ |
| Yellow..... | a 2½ |
| White, A..... | a 3½ |
| " B..... | 3½ |
| Bone..... | 3½ |

BUTCHERS' FAT.

| | |
|------------------------------|------|
| Rough shop fat..... | 1½ |
| Inferior or black fat..... | 1½ |
| Suet..... | a 3½ |
| Shop Bones, per 100 lbs..... | a 30 |

COTTONSEED OIL.

| | |
|--------------------------|-----|
| P. S. Y., in tanks..... | 19½ |
| Crude..... | 17½ |
| Butter oil, barrels..... | 20½ |

FERTILIZER MARKET.

| | |
|--|--------------------------|
| Dried blood, per unit..... | 1.70 a 1.75 Chgo. f.o.b. |
| Hoof meal, per unit..... | 1.40 a 1.45 |
| Concent. tankage, 14 to 15 p.c.p. unit..... | 1.35 |
| Unground tankage, 10 to 11 p.c.p. per ton..... | 16.00 |
| Unground tankage, 9 & 20 p.c.p. per ton..... | 15.50 |
| Unground tankage, 8 & 20 p.c.p. per ton..... | 14.50 |
| Unground tankage, 6 & 35 p.c.p. per ton..... | 13.00 |

Market firm.

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

| | |
|-----------------------|------------------------------------|
| Horns No. 1..... | \$190 per ton 66-70 lbs. average. |
| Horns..... | \$20.00 to \$22.00 per ton. |
| Round Shin Bones..... | \$62.50 to \$67.50 " |
| Flat Shin Bones..... | \$41.00 to \$42.00 " |
| Thigh Bones..... | \$100 per ton, 90-100 lbs. average |

PACKERS' SUNDRIES.

| | |
|--------------------|---------|
| Pork loins..... | 6½ a 8½ |
| Pocket Pieces..... | 4 a 4½ |
| Tenderloins..... | 3½ a 4½ |
| Spare ribs..... | 3½ a 4 |
| Trimnings..... | 4 a 4½ |
| Boston butts..... | 4½ a 5 |
| Cheek Meat..... | 3½ |

CURING MATERIALS.

Quotations nominal; stock exhausted.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------|
| Pure open kettle..... | a 4½ |
| White, clarified..... | 5½ a 5½ |
| Plantation, granulated..... | 5½ a 5½ |

Market easy.

COOPERAGE.

| | |
|-------------------|----------|
| Barrels..... | a 80 |
| Lard tierces..... | 90 a 92½ |

It is reported that 70 tons of caustic soda and other chemicals are on the way to Indian Point, Me., in which vicinity there have been discoveries of a peculiar soapy soil, with which the chemicals will be used in perfecting a new soap.

The new quarters of the Packer Manufacturing Company, of Stonington, Conn., are being prepared for occupancy. It is expected to begin operations on Oct. 10, and that there will be a larger output of soap than any previous year.

CHICAGO

WESTERN OFFICE OF
THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER,
RIALTO BUILDING.

Chicago Live Stock Review.

Receipts of live stock here last week were: Cattle 56,286, calves 2,280, hogs 172,012, sheep 78,891, against 56,177 cattle, 2,602 calves, 162,705 hogs and 89,691 sheep the week previous, 63,213 cattle, 2,445 calves, 145,196 hogs and 96,608 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 57,683 cattle, 1,882 calves, 186,481 hogs and 92,875 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

Shipments last week were: Cattle 21,156, calves 559, hogs 31,374 and sheep 17,655, against 19,627 cattle, 801 calves, 37,917 hogs and 25,924 sheep the week previous, 19,070 cattle, 216 calves, 42,293 hogs and 19,528 sheep the corresponding week of 1897, and 16,101 cattle, 130 calves, 42,107 hogs and 22,413 sheep the corresponding week of 1896.

The following table shows the actual receipts of cattle, hogs and sheep at the Chicago Union Stock Yards for September, 1898, and the first nine months of the year, with comparisons:

| Receipts— | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|----------------------|-----------|-----------|-----------|
| September, 1898... | 226,156 | 690,019 | 359,608 |
| September, 1897... | 262,772 | 901,127 | 397,166 |
| September, 1896... | 248,244 | 694,065 | 377,058 |
| September, 1895... | 270,795 | 448,284 | 339,242 |
| Nine months, 1898... | 1,887,371 | 6,109,636 | 2,707,111 |
| Same period, 1897... | 1,893,462 | 5,943,588 | 2,688,457 |
| Same period, 1896... | 1,949,269 | 5,502,199 | 2,695,708 |
| Same period, 1895... | 1,832,228 | 5,306,897 | 2,493,739 |
| Shipments— | | | |
| September, 1898... | 88,872 | 136,808 | 88,690 |
| September, 1897... | 90,948 | 158,251 | 92,848 |
| September, 1896... | 80,452 | 183,701 | 84,349 |
| September, 1895... | 82,858 | 131,074 | 48,846 |
| Nine months, 1898... | 676,502 | 1,113,171 | 371,289 |
| Same period, 1897... | 618,006 | 1,248,249 | 463,385 |
| Same period, 1896... | 619,419 | 1,488,760 | 383,476 |
| Same period, 1895... | 558,782 | 1,637,338 | 318,642 |

The first nine months of 1898, about 300,000 hogs were received direct from the country by Viles & Robbins. They are not included in the 6,109,636 received at the stockyards.

HOGS.—The hog market is still too high, and packers are not inclined to buy any more than they have to. The one redeeming feature in the market is that there is a decided downward trend in prices, and it certainly looks as if hogs would sell at \$3.50 within the month. One cause of this downward trend in prices

lies in the fact that a great many coarse sows are coming in, which no one seems to want very much, and these assist in dragging the prices down. But even with hogs at \$3.50 the price will be too high compared with the present price of hog products. Taking January options as a basis for figuring, the price of hogs should be not more than \$3.30 for packers to come out even. It is to be hoped that the present drop in prices will continue so as to get them on a parity with provisions. There is absolutely no reason to expect higher prices, for cheaper hogs will most certainly be the rule for some time. To-day (Wednesday), with a new supply of 33,000, and 5,600 left over in the pens from yesterday, the market was dull and weak, with prices 5c. to 10c. lower, though the quality was a little better. Light hogs sold at \$3.50@3.90, rough packing at \$3.40@3.50, mixed at \$3.50@3.92½, heavy packing and shipping lots at \$3.55@3.90, and pigs at \$2.75@3.75.

CATTLE.—The receipts of cattle continue to be liberal, with about one-third of them being Western rangers. The latter will be out of the way this month, though there is still a strong demand for them. There has been an active demand for all classes of beef cattle. In the stocker and feeder trade there is a continued good demand for feeders of desirable merit. The supply of native cow and butchers' stock is still light, but large receipts of Western cows have been filling in the demand and the tendency has been rather easier. To-day, with 16,000 fresh arrivals, the market was dull and weak, with prices 5@10c. lower.

SHEEP.—Receipts of sheep and lambs last week were 78,891, against 89,691 the previous week. Though the receipts were considerably lighter last week, Eastern markets were considerably lower, the dressed mutton market being reported in very bad shape, and while sheep sold about 10c. lower for the close of the week, lambs were 15@25c. lower. To-day, with a supply of 18,000, the best grades sold strong, but all other weak.

Eastburn, Fish & Co. say: "As to the outlook for the trade we are still of opinion that the country should not do any speculating on higher prices. While there is an apparent color of health to the market, there is plenty of reason to believe that the packers intend getting cheaper hogs in the not distant future, and they have the situation in their favor—receipts are on an increasing tendency and will continue so as a rule from now on into winter; corn is cheap and there is no doubt of plenty of hogs in the country with less choicera than a year ago; demand is good and perhaps will be as long as prices for the manufactured meats remain somewhere near present basis, but the yellow fever argument will be used until winter, and by that time the

shipping demand at the Western markets will fall off, the East getting supplies largely from the farms of Ohio, Pennsylvania and the Eastern States."

Chicago Provision Market.

The continuance of disaffection in the ranks of the packers combined with renewed reports, particularly the past few days of the serious spread of yellow fever in Mississippi and Louisiana, have been effectual influences this week which have tended to further depress the provision market. Yet, were it not for the fact that stocks are largely in the hands of the packers, as was explained last week, because the outside speculative trade was long since driven out of the market by fever scares, we undoubtedly would have to record to-day a very big break, but as the matter stands the declines suffered were nowhere near so important as might have been the case under different circumstances. There has been no change in the alignment of opposing forces except that Armour, whose attitude was doubtful a week ago, seems to have joined the Cudahys on the bear side and this combination appears to face an alliance of the English houses, who are bullish. The former sold quite a little stuff the past week, which, as we said in the beginning, taken with the yellow fever reports, have been bearish factors. There has not been a very large business transacted in a speculative way since our last report. Orders from outside parties were moderate, and local trading was only fair last week. Packers traded moderately. The supply of hogs was quite large with prices ruling lower, and this had a little effect in weakening the market. Arrivals of hogs at the leading Western packing points were fairly liberal, and the returns of packing for the week exhibited an increase of 55,000 hogs compared with the returns for the corresponding week of 1897. Foreign markets, which have shown considerable strength during the past month or six weeks, exhibited a weak feeling, and Liverpool quotations were reduced on all descriptions of meats and lard. Packers, however, anticipate an active speculative business during the winter months, and it is expected that present prices will be attractive to outside investors, especially for January delivery. The corn crop is not a large one, and rather uneven in quality, while the hog supply no doubt will be fairly liberal. Advices

HARTOG & FESSEL, ROTTERDAM.

HENRIK HARTOG, HAMBURG.

JOHN H. HARTOG & CO.

Exporters of

PROVISIONS AND COTTONSEED OIL.

OLEO AND NEUTRAL A SPECIALTY.

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CHICAGO.

Established 1856.

Rooms 51-55.

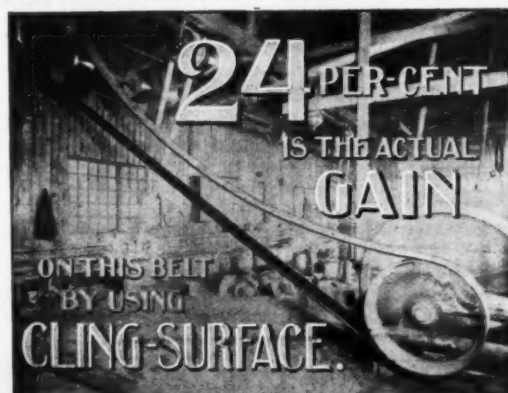
MARINER & HOSKINS,

ANALYTICAL AND CONSULTING

...CHEMISTS

No. 81 So. Clark St., CHICAGO.

Analyses of Fertilizers, Preserving Salts, Salt, Borax, Water or anything the composition of which it may be desirable to know



OUR METHOD OF TREATING

all kinds of Oily Belts with Cling-Surface

Will show you a GAIN of 24 per cent.

and often as much as 30 per cent. and keep Belts soft and pliable. Will absolutely stop all slipping and relieve the bearings. It is the little things that make you dividends. Here is one that SEEMS SMALL, but it will prove EXCEEDINGLY LARGE at the end of a year. Order a sample can now. Satisfaction guaranteed on all kinds of Belts, and if they are not entirely satisfactory the goods are subject to our order. We stand ready to prove our statements. Write us at once for information.

Cling-Surface Manufacturing Co.,

14 COURT STREET,
BUFFALO, N. Y.

from Europe indicate that the hog supply in the principal countries is smaller than last year, and the German trade papers state that there is a scarcity of both pork and beef. All advices from Europe agree that there will be a good foreign demand for provisions for some months to come if prices are maintained on a reasonable basis and recent purchases in this market for December and January delivery would confirm this opinion, and that they are not averse to accepting offers from manufacturers. The export movement is well maintained, especially for lard, hams and bacon. The easiness of the market for the past few days, it seems to be generally expected, will not continue long, as it is an effect compelled by a temporary cause. Referring to precedent, a decline at this time does not seem to be warranted, although one a little later, that is, in the vicinity of Nov. 1st, when the packing season opens would be easily explainable. After that, however, the market ought to stiffen and prices to go higher. That seems to be the consensus of opinion.

RANGE OF PRICES. SATURDAY, OCT. 1.

| | Open. | High. | Low. | Close. |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|--------|
| PORK—(Per Barrel)— | | | | |
| October..... | 7.05 | 7.95 | 7.80 | 7.82½ |
| December..... | 8.05 | 8.10 | 8.97½ | 8.00 |
| January..... | 9.12½ | 9.12½ | 9.00 | 9.02½ |
| LARD—(Per 100 lb)— | | | | |
| October..... | 4.75 | 4.75 | 4.65 | 4.65 |
| December..... | 4.85 | 4.85 | 4.75 | 4.75 |
| January..... | 4.92½ | 4.92½ | 4.85 | 4.85 |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| October..... | 5.25 | 5.27½ | 5.25 | 5.25 |
| January..... | 4.77½ | 4.77½ | 4.67½ | 4.67½ |

MONDAY, OCT. 3.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PORK—(Per Barrel)— | | | | |
| October..... | 7.82½ | | | 7.82½ |
| December..... | 8.00 | 7.95 | 8.00 | 7.97½ |
| January..... | 9.02½ | 8.95 | 9.05 | 8.97½ |
| LARD—(Per 100 lb)— | | | | |
| October..... | 4.67½ | 4.65 | 4.67½ | 4.65 |
| December..... | 4.75 | 4.72½ | 4.72½ | 4.72½ |
| January..... | 4.85 | 4.82½ | 4.87½ | 4.80 |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| October..... | 5.25 | 5.25 | 5.30 | 5.27½ |
| December..... | 4.67½ | 4.62½ | 4.65 | 4.62½ |
| January..... | 4.67½ | 4.62½ | 4.67½ | 4.65 |

TUESDAY, OCT. 4.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PORK—(Per Barrel)— | | | | |
| October..... | 7.82½ | 7.05 | 7.70 | 7.65 |
| December..... | 7.97½ | 7.77½ | 7.90 | 7.80 |
| January..... | 8.97½ | 8.85 | 8.97½ | 8.87½ |
| LARD—(Per 100 lb)— | | | | |
| October..... | 4.65 | | | 4.57½ |
| December..... | 4.72½ | 4.60 | 4.72½ | 4.62½ |
| January..... | 4.80 | 4.70 | 4.80 | 4.72½ |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| October..... | 5.27½ | 5.22½ | 5.25 | 5.22½ |
| December..... | 4.62½ | 4.50 | 4.60 | 4.52½ |
| January..... | 4.65 | 4.55 | 4.62½ | 4.57½ |

WEDNESDAY, OCT. 5.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|
| PORK—(Per Barrel)— | | | | |
| October..... | 7.75 | 7.82½ | 7.70 | 7.65 |
| December..... | 8.85 | 8.90 | 8.82½ | 8.87½ |
| LARD—(Per 100 lb)— | | | | |
| October..... | 4.62½ | 4.65 | 4.60 | 4.65 |
| December..... | 4.72½ | 4.75 | 4.70 | 4.75 |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| October..... | 5.22½ | 5.25 | 5.17½ | 5.20 |
| December..... | 4.57½ | 4.57½ | 4.55 | 4.55 |
| January..... | 4.57½ | 4.57½ | 4.55 | 4.57½ |

THURSDAY, OCT. 6.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|-------|------|
| PORK—(Per Barrel)— | | | | |
| October..... | 7.77½ | 7.87½ | 7.77½ | 7.70 |
| December..... | 7.77½ | 7.87½ | 7.77½ | 7.85 |
| LARD—(Per 100 lb)— | | | | |
| October..... | 4.62½ | 4.75 | 4.62½ | 4.70 |
| December..... | 4.62½ | 4.75 | 4.62½ | 4.75 |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| October..... | 5.17½ | 5.20 | 5.17½ | 5.20 |
| December..... | 4.55 | 4.60 | 4.55 | 4.60 |

USE PURE SUGAR LOAF SYRUP.

The best known syrup for curing. This syrup has been continually used by the best curers of all kinds of meats for over thirty years.

WASHINGTON BUTCHER CO., Sole Agents
PHILADELPHIA, PA.
Established 1790. Incorporated 1893.

FRIDAY, OCT. 7.

| | | | | |
|------------------------------------|-------|-------|------|-------|
| PORK—(Per Barrel)— | | | | |
| December..... | 7.85 | 7.85 | 7.70 | 7.80 |
| January..... | 8.95 | 8.95 | 8.85 | 8.92½ |
| LARD—(Per 100 lb)— | | | | |
| December..... | 4.72½ | 4.72½ | 4.70 | 4.72½ |
| January..... | 4.85 | 4.85 | 4.80 | 4.85 |
| RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)— | | | | |
| December..... | 4.65 | 4.65 | 4.60 | 4.62½ |
| January..... | 4.65 | 4.65 | 4.60 | 4.65 |

Chicago Live Stock Notes.

Average weight of hogs received at Chicago for September was 246 lb, against 256 lb in September, 1897.

John B. Sherman, vice-president and general manager of the stockyards, returned home this week from Nantucket, Mass., where he spent the summer.

Average weight of hogs received here last week, 246 lb, against 245 lb the previous week, 242 lb a month ago, 233 lb two months ago, and 253 lb a year and two years ago.

The National Live Stock Exchange will meet at Omaha Friday morning, Oct. 14. The Executive Committee will meet the afternoon previous, Thursday, Oct. 13, at 1 o'clock.

Of the 23,158 carloads of live stock received last month the Burlington road contributed 5,613; Northwestern, 5,007; Milwaukee, 4,783, and Rock Island, 1,958. Cars received the first nine months of this year, 202,306, against 203,847 a year ago.

October receipts are estimated at 240,000 cattle, 800,000 hogs, and 360,000 sheep, against 230,276 cattle, 729,214 hogs and 341,692 sheep a year ago. In October, 1895, receipts of hogs were 859,941, and October, 1894, over 343,000 cattle arrived.

The supply of meat received at the London central markets for July and August was 61,382 tons; the United States furnished only 11,375 tons; Australia and New Zealand, 16,567 tons. The remainder was the home article and from other foreign countries.

During the month of September 70,049 stock sheep and lambs were dipped here at the yards, being a few thousand more than a year ago. This does not represent all the stock sheep sent out from Chicago, for Illinois buyers are not obliged to dip unless the animals have scab. The season to date is behind last year, but it would soon catch up if buyers could get all they wanted.

Hogs packed at Chicago last week, 148,200, against 134,900 the previous week, and 99,500 a year ago. Armour packed 40,500; Anglo-American, 11,100; Boyd & Lunham, 6,200; Chicago, 7,100; Continental, 9,000; Hammond, 3,900; International, 7,200; Linton, 5,600; Morris, 11,400; Swift, 24,600; Viles & Robbins, 10,000, and city butchers, 9,800. Including 10,000 received by Viles & Robbins, the total receipts of hogs at Chicago last week were 182,000, against 145,200 a year ago. While our receipts increased 37,000, Kansas City decreased a few hundred. Omaha increased 14,000, and St. Louis increased 3,000, compared with a year ago.

Chicago Board of Trade Notes.

A. F. Weinberger, who has been traveling over the Continent for six months, is home again.

Eastbound shipments last week amounted to 54,455 tons, against 57,216 tons for the previous week and 51,900 tons for the corresponding week last year. Lake shipments amounted to 143,046 tons, against 76,833 tons for the previous week.

Conrad Gehrke, the oldest member of the Chicago Board of Trade and a resident of this city for fifty years, who died at his residence here on Sunday last, passed away on the anniversary of his landing at New York city on Oct. 2, 1848.

The unanimous report of the Board of Trade people who went to Omaha last Friday was that it was the most enjoyable excursion they ever took part in. They all said that the arrangements for the comfort of the party were perfect, and much praise was given the Committee of Management, H. O. Parker, Richard Lyon and W. B. Bogert.

The support given October ribs by certain packers is puzzling the provision pit. It would almost look as if these packers were acting in concert in pegging October ribs around 5½c., if such theory was not preposterous. First one of these concerns buys October ribs and then the other, and it would seem, too, as if there were numerous conferences as to the market. These concerns, however, have too little in sympathy to admit of making a pool of anything. But the apparent mystery keeps the provision scalper stirred up.

Detailed Shipments of Hog Products from Chicago.

The following table shows the detailed shipments of hog products from Chicago for the week ending Oct. 1, 1898, and since Oct. 25, 1897, to date compared with corresponding period last season:

| ARTICLES. | Week ending Oct. 1, 1898. | From Oct. 25, 1897, to date. | Week ending Oct. 2, 1897. | From Oct. 25, 1896, to Oct. 2, 1897. |
|-----------------------|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------|--------------------------------------|
| Pork, bbls..... | 5,821 | 200, 97 | 3,090 | 218, 229 |
| Lard, tes..... | 18,312 | 881, 666 | 13,626 | 467, 172 |
| " bbls..... | 2,031 | 112, 846 | 1,950 | 109, 071 |
| " tanks, lbs..... | 214, 020 | 4, 937, 297 | 62, 620 | 5, 098, 382 |
| " pkgs..... | 87, 047 | 2, 787, 967 | 88, 595 | 2, 252, 894 |
| Hams, bxs..... | 4, 591 | 249, 771 | 3, 717 | 215, 641 |
| " tes..... | 1, 192 | 87, 382 | 1, 848 | 115, 831 |
| " bbls..... | 486 | 21, 661 | 240 | 28, 468 |
| " pkgs..... | 617 | 63, 975 | 668 | 140, 988 |
| " pos..... | 119, 298 | 4, 184, 319 | 61, 611 | 3, 018, 531 |
| Sides, bxs..... | 9, 136 | 451, 925 | 9, 742 | 344, 127 |
| " tes..... | 554 | 16, 513 | 319 | 18, 893 |
| " bbls..... | 821 | 45, 007 | 486 | 35, 419 |
| " pkgs..... | 2, 051 | 71, 574 | 1, 387 | 59, 134 |
| " pos..... | 106, 193 | 5, 325, 563 | 144, 943 | 4, 668, 918 |
| Shoulders, bxs..... | 590 | 45, 270 | 523 | 49, 846 |
| " tes..... | 87 | 1, 281 | 14 | 3, 230 |
| " bbls..... | 97 | 4, 831 | 20 | 2, 740 |
| " pkgs..... | 35 | 9, 225 | 118 | 30, 326 |
| " pos..... | 584 | 176, 205 | 17, 496 | 532, 502 |
| Other prod., bxs..... | 1, 308 | 7, 385 | 1, 790 | 52, 244 |
| " tes..... | 395 | 12, 904 | 287 | 18, 608 |
| " bbls..... | 556 | 38, 187 | 1, 136 | 62, 629 |
| " pkgs..... | 14, 207 | 820, 839 | 14, 441 | 460, 048 |

GROSS WEIGHT OF PRODUCTS.

| ARTICLES. | Week, 1898. | Week, 1897. |
|--------------------------|--------------|--------------|
| Lard, lbs..... | 12, 993, 273 | 10, 223, 686 |
| Hams, lbs..... | 4, 777, 525 | 3, 969, 989 |
| Sides, lbs..... | 11, 936, 238 | 11, 877, 533 |
| Shoulders, lbs..... | 486, 492 | 696, 309 |
| Other products, lbs..... | 1, 885, 067 | 1, 739, 013 |

| ARTICLES. | Season, 1897-8. | Season, 1896-7. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Lard, lbs..... | 467, 535, 734 | 378, 438, 475 |
| Hams, lbs..... | 253, 340, 041 | 223, 766, 300 |
| Sides, lbs..... | 481, 196, 898 | 395, 474, 522 |
| Shoulders, lbs..... | 33, 941, 659 | 51, 303, 904 |
| Other products, lbs..... | 80, 303, 700 | 67, 746, 497 |

Weekly Movement of Provisions.

The following were the receipts and shipments of provisions for the week ending Oct. 1, 1898, and since Oct. 25, as compared with the corresponding time in 1896-7:

| RECEIVED. | For Week | Since Oct. 25, 1897. | Same time, 1896-7. |
|---------------------|--------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| Beef, pkg..... | 100 | 2, 931 | 280 |
| Pork, bbls..... | 2, 790, 793 | 209, 512, 142 | 149, 821, 236 |
| Cut meats, lbs..... | 327, 574 | 61, 749, 450 | 51, 871, 192 |
| Lard, lbs..... | | | |
| SHIPPED. | | | |
| Beef, pkg..... | 2, 456 | 63, 378 | 70, 190 |
| Pork, bbls..... | 8, 521 | 197, 889 | 217, 781 |
| Cut meats, lbs..... | 19, 035, 312 | 849, 776, 268 | 737, 153, 617 |
| Lard, lbs..... | 12, 993, 273 | 467, 535, 734 | 378, 438, 475 |

KANSAS CITY.

Live Stock Review.

The receipts and slaughter for past week, with comparisons, as follows:

| | Cattle. | Hogs. | Sheep. |
|----------------------|---------|---------|--------|
| Kansas City | 56,688 | 49,622 | 19,569 |
| Same week 1897 | 42,971 | 51,481 | 26,850 |
| Same week 1896 | 58,632 | 47,004 | 30,221 |
| Same week 1895 | 41,505 | 46,638 | 22,982 |
| Chicago | 56,300 | 173,200 | 81,600 |
| Omaha | 27,200 | 40,900 | 15,400 |
| St. Louis | 17,400 | 29,000 | 11,000 |
| Kansas City | 56,700 | 49,600 | 11,500 |

| | | | |
|----------------------|---------|---------|---------|
| Total | 157,600 | 291,700 | 127,500 |
| Previous week | 155,200 | 255,500 | 173,500 |
| Same week 1897 | 132,400 | 250,400 | 144,500 |
| Same week 1896 | 154,200 | 286,400 | 144,000 |

| | | | |
|---------------------------------|--------|--------|-------|
| Kansas City packers' slaughter: | | | |
| Armour Pack. Co. | 11,000 | 17,300 | 3,321 |
| Swift and Co. | 5,742 | 13,337 | 4,075 |
| S. & S. Co. | 6,096 | 2,817 | 1,787 |
| Dold Pack. Co. | 754 | 4,839 | ... |
| Fowler, Son & Co. | 79 | 6,765 | ... |

| | | | |
|----------------------|--------|--------|--------|
| Total | 25,065 | 45,360 | 9,406 |
| Previous week | 21,670 | 36,487 | 14,885 |
| Same week 1897 | 24,671 | 47,678 | 15,387 |

CATTLE.—Of the 56,688 head of cattle received in Kansas City last week, just 28,565 head of stockers and feeders were immediately shipped back to the country; so that the amount of cattle last week offered to the slaughterers was not over large. The highest price paid during the week for some 1,381-lb average was \$5.55, but there were very few top-quality cattle on the market. The prices paid for fat beef cattle of the best description during the month of September were \$5.65, against \$5.35 per 100 lb paid for the best cattle in September one year ago. This week, so far, the receipts of fat cattle very small indeed. On Monday very few offered, and the best, of 1,277-lb average, sold at \$5.15, and up to the present writing the best bunch of cattle offered, and it was not top-quality, of 1,445-lb average, sold at \$5.35. The demand is strong for good grades of cattle, but they are not coming to this market. During the week native cows and heifers were small in the receipts, and prices fairly steady, but there was a large supply of Western and Southern cows, so that the market for the entire week lost from 15¢ to 20¢, per 100 lb; in fact, Texas cows sold during the past week at the lowest figure of the season. A bunch of 300 of 722-lb average selling at \$2.55; another bunch of 120 of 690-lb average going as high as \$2.50. Texas steers, however, being in small supply, held their own steadily, and Saturday there was a better feeling in the Texas cow market, and 430 sold at \$2.60. During the month of September the highest price paid for fed Texas steers in this market \$4.60, which was precisely the highest price paid for fed Texas in September one year ago. The large supply of feeders for the past week,

to be sure, had a depressing effect on the market, and while any good blooded stock sold for as good price as at any time this year, the rough Western rangers barely held their own. In the month of September, however, there was quite a difference in the prices of feeders this year and last year; on the best grades the highest price paid during the past September was \$5.50, against \$4.65 paid for the best in September one year ago. The outside purchasers of cattle past week headed, as is now usual, by Cudahy, who sent forward to Omaha 2,628 head, which were mostly Texas; Eastman sent forward 620, Dowd 400, Hall 174, the United Dressed Beef Co. 148, and Kraus 173. Shipments to the seaboard of fat cattle last week 53 cars, against 61 cars for corresponding week one year ago. So far for the past three days of this week there has been a shortage in the receipts of cattle of 4,896; the prices, however, are pretty fairly steady. Western steers of 1,192-lb average selling at \$4.50. Western cows of 892-lb average at \$3.35. Western heifers of 770, \$4. Fed Texas steers of 989-lb average selling at \$4.35. Fed Texas cows of 877-lb average \$2.90. Stags of 1,180-lb average at \$2.40. So far this week there is a better feeling in Texas in the Southern division; a bunch of 250 steers of 1,091-lb average sold at \$3.80; a bunch of 207 sold at \$3.65; a bunch of 349 cows of 752-lb average sold at \$2.70; 274 of 713-lb average at \$2.67½; a bunch of 403 sold at \$2.45; a bunch of 177 at \$2.50. The highest price paid for Texas bulls of 1,245-lb average \$2.65, but quite a number sold at \$2.35. Among the Tuesday's sales a bunch of 100 steers, 1,005-lb average, at \$3.60. A bunch of 472 steers of 743-lb average sold at \$2.85. Stockers and feeders for this week so far are holding their own—all native and blooded stock in good demand. At present writing a brisk demand, in fact, on every grade—with prime cattle in good request—and slight advance on all Texas cattle, both steers and cows.

HOGS.—On last Thursday quality rather poor; the prices of tops going \$3.75, the bulk going for \$3.60 to \$3.70; pigs, however, were fairly numerous and the top price paid was \$3.65. On Friday the receipts were fairly liberal, but the quality only fair; the tops,

however, went at \$3.80, with the bulk \$3.60 to \$3.70. On Saturday not many received, and the packers were enabled to take off from 2½¢ to 5¢, per 100 lb, so the tops stood at the end of the week at \$3.77½, with the bulk at \$3.65 to \$3.75; pigs ranging from \$3.50 to \$3.65; heavy hogs \$3.75. The highest price paid in past September for top hogs \$4, with the highest bulk \$3.77½ to \$3.95; in September, 1897, the highest price paid for tops on any day \$4.25, with the bulk \$4.10 to \$4.20, so that the difference in price is considerable to the farmers. The average of the hogs during September was 218 lb, which was exactly the same average of September, 1897. This week so far the arrivals 20,700, being 4,030 more hogs than for corresponding time last week. Monday the quality was fair, the tops standing at \$3.75, the bulk at \$3.60 to \$3.70, and, in fact, on Tuesday the quality was good; the tops stood the same, \$3.75, but the range of the bulk in some cases 5¢ lower, say \$3.60 to \$3.65. The packers, however, seem a little hungry for hogs, and are taking all in sight at this price. During the week the shipment of hogs was only 3,842 head, and the destination of these: 10 cars to Chicago, 4 cars to Omaha, with 3 cars each to St. Louis, Ottumwa and Milwaukee, 2 cars going to Cudahy, Wis. The market at present writing fairly steady—the packers taking hold with good will; the market strong on all with exception of the poorer offerings.

SHEEP.—The month of September was the banner month in the four great packing centers, the total being 648,651 head—the largest on record for any one month. The gains: In Kansas City 23,000, Omaha 62,000, with Chicago showing a loss of 37,000 and St. Louis a loss of \$5,000, when compared with the receipts of one year ago. And the top prices for lambs during September \$5.70, against \$5.50 for September, 1897, against \$4 in September, 1896. Prices paid for sheep during September \$4.40, against \$3.90 in September, 1897, against \$3.10 in September, 1896. Prices for the past week were sustained, and so far the receipts this week 11,947 head, against 14,724 for corresponding days last week. The market on stockers and feeders is very strong—not enough to supply the demand, and the following sales will give some idea of the trend of the market: 1,618 Utah lambs of about 64-lb average sold at \$5; 406 Utah sheep of 90-lb average sold at \$4.15; 1,072 of 91-lb average at \$4.10 and 576 of 88-lb average sold at \$4; 600 Arizona lambs of 67-lb average sold at \$5; 624 Arizona wethers of 94-lb average at \$4.10; 314 Western shearlings and yearlings of 90-lb average sold at \$4.15. And the market still active at full prices.

NEPONSET RED ROPE INSULATING PAPER

FOR LINING

Cold Storage Houses

Refrigerators Cars, Etc.

WATERPROOF, AIR TIGHT, CLEAN, A HIGH NON-CONDUCTOR AND ABSOLUTELY ODORLESS.

DURING THE FLY SEASON

you are kept pretty busy keeping your Meats free from the destructive attacks of these pests.

You can protect your Smoked Meats against the Fly by using good, genuine Parchment Paper, (avoid substitutes.)

Your Canvased Meats should first be wrapped in Genuine Parchment Paper.

You can prevent the Grease from the meat showing on the outside of the package by using proper wrapping paper. For instance, see what Genuine Parchment Paper will accomplish.

When Wrapping Plain Meats have the label printed on the Parchment Paper. It makes a neat, clean package.

SAMPLES MAILED YOU FOR THE ASKING.

PATERSON PARCHMENT PAPER CO., THIRTEENTH YEAR. PASSAIC, N. J.

PACKINGHOUSE NOTES.

* A branch of Armour & Company has been established at Davenport, Iowa.

* The Cudahy Packing Co., of Omaha, Neb., has decided to build an extensive plant on East First street, Portland, Ore. The ground and buildings will cost about \$40,000.

* The slaughter house and buildings owned by Pardon Cornell, at West End, New Bedford, Mass., have been burned. Loss, \$2,000; partial insurance. The origin of the fire is unknown.

* The two-story brick building at Webster street, North Tonawanda, N. Y., owned by J. W. Kennedy, and used as a meat market and sausage factory, has been gutted by fire. Loss about \$2,000; partially insured.

* A hundred or more men are engaged in rebuilding the smoke house of the Cudahy Packing Co., Omaha, Neb., which was recently destroyed by fire. New improvements will make it superior to the old building.

* The War Department has issued an order designating Lexington, Ky., as "an important depot at which officers of the Subsistence Department are assignable to duty for the purpose of purchasing and shipping subsistence supplies."

* Work will begin immediately upon the great brick and stone cold storage building at Portland, Me., for Armour & Co., of Chicago. The contract calls for the completion of the structure by Jan. 1 next, and the estimated cost is \$40,000.

* The Lehi (Utah) Cattle Feeding Co. have received 800 head of cattle from points in Nevada, which will be fattened for the market in the company's yard at the sugar factory, with pulp from sugar beets mixed with a small quantity of alfalfa.

* A dispatch says that the attempt to transport fresh beef from San Francisco to Manila has not been very successful. The intense heat on shipboard affected the cold storage and something like 200,000 pounds of meat was thrown overboard on four of the expeditions.

* Judge Hall, of the Superior Court, Chicago, began the hearing of arguments in the case brought by Mrs. Ellen Touhy, of 46 Loomis street, to fix a lien on the sausage factory and lot of Adolph Luetgert, on Diversey street, under a \$30,000 mortgage which she holds.

* The plant of the Nashville (Tenn.) Abattoir, Hide and Melting Association is in course of erection, and it is hoped that the abattoir will be in operation by Dec. 15 next. The corporation has a capital stock of \$50,000, and its members are C. C. Power, C. Dieterle, C. T. Stier, A. Warner, F. G. Fehr, John Hochm and George Roth.

* Business at South Omaha is flourishing, as regards the stock market. Since January there have been received at the stock yards 540,000 cattle, 1,425,000 hogs and 817,000 sheep; since March, 900,000 hogs, as against 892,000 for the same period last year, a gain of 98,000 for less than seven months. The business is done on a cash basis, and will run up into the millions.

* The A. Booth Packing Company, which has branches in thirty different parts of the country and seeks to control the output of fresh fish in the country, has absorbed the firm of Charles G. Neilson & Brothers, of Sandusky, Ohio, makers of caviar. The deal not only includes the big plant of Neilson Brothers in Sandusky, but also the business at Algonac, Mich., and Hamburg, Germany.

* L. N. Aterbury, of Madison, Mo., who constructed, at his own expense, the vat at Mammoth Springs, Col., for the purpose of dipping Arkansas cattle so that they may be grazed on Missouri pastures, has been in Kansas City. He feels much encouraged at

the success of his enterprise, and expects to receive authority shortly from the Department of Agriculture at Washington to ship these dipped cattle to Missouri farms.

* The Dold Packing Company, in Kansas City, has been awarded the contract for supplying the 6,000 inmates of the Soldiers' Home at Dayton, Ohio, with fresh meat for the coming year. The contract calls for 490,000 pounds of beef and pork. In awarding the contract the commissary department paid the Dold Company a compliment for the excellence with which a partial contract recently filled by the Dolds was carried out. This fact, it was stated, had a great deal to do with the awarding of the contract.

* P. D. Armour, who has returned to Chicago from a visit to Omaha, states that he was pleased with his new plant erected in that city, and expects to greatly enlarge it and also add factories for the manufacture of by-products, the work on them to begin as soon as plans are drawn. Mr. Armour stated that until a few weeks ago he had not visited Omaha for a number of years, but had been out twice within this summer, and expected to be there oftener in the future. The improvements and extensions which he contemplates will involve an expenditure of fully \$1,000,000.

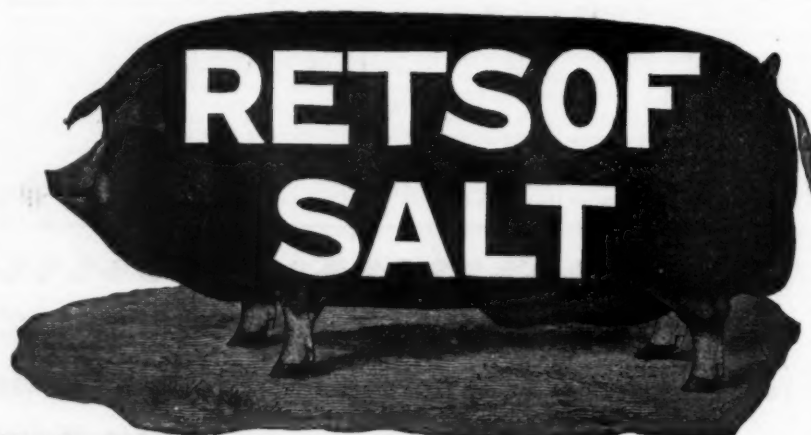
* There are many indications that the Stockyards Company intends to abandon its contest of the legality of the bill passed by the last Legislature fixing charges at the Kansas City stockyards. The case was decided in the State's favor by the Federal Court, and was thereupon appealed by the Stockyards attorneys to the United States Supreme Court, where it is still pending. As yet the appellants have failed to make any deposit as a guarantee that all costs will be paid. On the contrary, an itemized bill of costs up to date has been asked for, which rather indicates the company's purpose to drop the contest. Another circumstance tending to show the same purpose is the failure to prepare in printed form the testimony heretofore taken. The preparation of this mass of evidence would consume at least three weeks, and cost approximately \$2,500. The State's victory in the litigation thus far has been so decisive that the opinion prevails among those familiar with the case that the stockyards company

will give up the contest and abide by the laws of the State under which it operates. The case, in regular order, would come up for hearing about the middle of January, but Attorney General Boyle is preparing a motion to have the case advanced.—Kansas City (Mo.) Times.

* The cattle industry of Mexico is confined to no particular section. Where the rains are insufficient to produce crops, as is the case in considerable portions of Chihuahua, Durango and Coahuila, the grass in ordinary years is sufficient for grazing and even for fattening stock. More commonly, however, the thin stock from the northern part of the republic is fattened on the haciendas of the central and southern portions. Of late years an industry has grown up in the eastern portion of the States of San Luis Potosi, Southern Tamaulipas and Northern Vera Cruz, which, although yet in its infancy, is still very important. Taking advantage of the wonderful properties of the "Para" grass, the stockmen in this region purchase lean stock in the grazing countries of the northern and eastern part of the republic and fatten it for the Pachuca, Puebla, City of Mexico and Yucatan markets. Lean stock can be bought for from \$5 to \$15 per head, and when it is fattened it is worth from \$20 to \$45 a head. It is estimated that one acre of good ground in Para grass, if cut and fed, will feed two head of stock the year round; in pasture, three acres will fatten four head. The grass is ever green, of luxuriant growth, very nourishing, and will exterminate all weeds. This low country region, though admirably adapted to the fattening of stock, is not as favorable to breeding as the higher plains of Durango and Chihuahua, because here flies and ticks bother the very young stock. But while in the higher altitudes they are able to breed a very large number of cattle, the pasturage at times, toward the end of the dry season, is so scarce that there is danger of loss from starvation if many are not shipped to other points.—City of Mexico Herald.

A Valuable Receipt.

A valuable receipt for keeping all kinds of fresh sausage from souring and getting mouldy and slimy will be sent free of charge to any one addressing B. Heller & Co., Chemists, Chicago, Ill.***



Makes absolutely Pure Brine.
Gives the Mildest Cure and the Brightest Meat.
Produces the Finest Flavor and Gives Weight.
Prevents Ropy Pickle and Slimy Meats.

Use Retsof Salt on your Hides if you want to get Good Color and Good Weights.
Retsof Salt has no equal for Ice Machines, or in the Manufacture of Soaps.

For Prices and Samples apply to

JOY MORTON & CO.

OR
BROWN & SHAW, 11 Broadway, N. Y.
E. A. LEVIAN, 120 Milk St., Boston.
B. B. QUINN, Cleveland, Ohio.

DEALERS IN... SALT, SAL SODA, SODA ASH.

Pier 1, CHICAGO, ILL.

AMERICAN PORK IN GERMANY WITHOUT CERTIFICATES.

Berlin, Oct. 3.—A most important revelation regarding American pork was made by the German Government's announcement in the semi-official press to-day that it has received information showing that American pork has entered Germany without certificate.

Inquiry made at the United States Embassy confirms the report that the discovery has been made. Thousands of tons of American pork have been imported through several custom houses for years past without certificates.

The German Government was ignorant of the fact, and denied its accuracy until overwhelming evidence was obtained and submitted by the Embassy's scientific attaché, Mr. Stiles. The Embassy has requested the Foreign Office to instruct the custom houses to insist in every case upon a certificate.

No American firm is implicated in these importations, which explain the alleged discoveries of trichinae in American pork. German dealers in American pork offered in July last a reward of 1,000 marks for a case of human trichinosis due to American pork, and three months have passed without anybody claiming the money.

Washington, Oct. 4.—The entry of American pork at German custom houses without certificates of its freedom from trichinosis, the officials of the Agricultural Department say, is the fault entirely of the Custom Department of the German Government, and is not to be attributed in any way to a lack of diligence of the Department's agents.

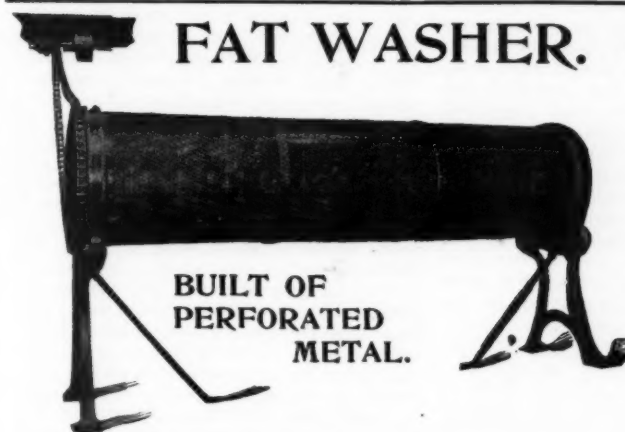
Secretary Wilson, after reading the dispatch, said: "The burden is on the German Government to prevent importations of pork

products without certificates. In England and other European countries there are no restrictions on the shipments within their boundaries of American pork products, either refrigerated or salted, and the importations referred to in the dispatch are doubtless from those countries. Our Department of Agriculture is very careful in the inspection of all pork products intended for shipment to Germany, and any other European countries which may impose restrictions on its importation, and all exports that are properly certified are free from disease. So anxious are we not to offend the German Government, that we refuse to certify shipments of fresh pork to that country."

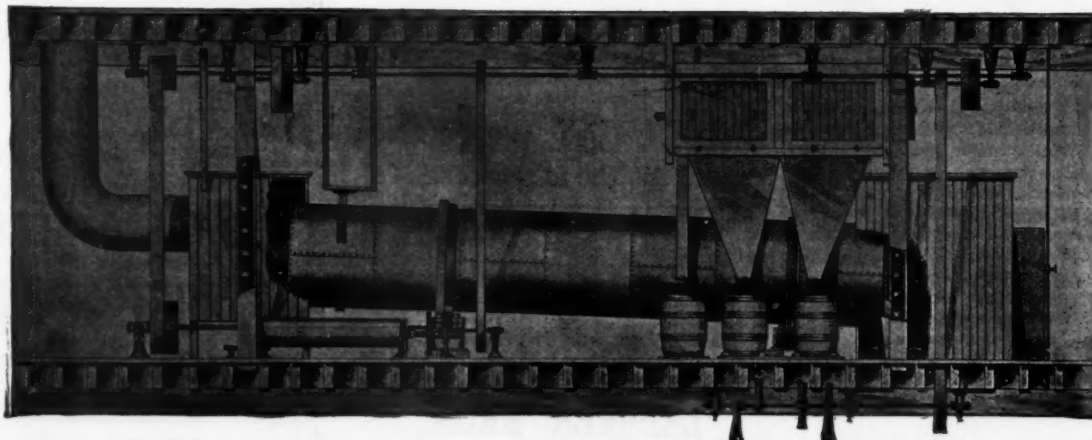
As showing the devices to which some importers will resort, the Secretary recalled an

instance in Germany where it had been discovered that the certificate originally used on an importation of American pork had been improperly attached to a shipment coming from some other country.

Cattlemen in Tucson, Ariz., are expecting shortly a decision from Judge Davis of the District Court upon the legality of that portion of the live stock code that provides that before moving a band of cattle across a county line they shall be inspected by the district inspector. Many prominent lawyers have been retained for and against the law. The question is a close one. There is much to be said in favor of the law, and in some cases it works quite a hardship.

**FAT WASHER.****BUILT OF
PERFORATED
METAL.****A Machine that
sells itself.****Whenever seen,
it is bought.****Saves time and
money, and
washes better
than by hand.****WM. R. PERRIN & CO.,****Chicago.**

ROTARY STEAM DRYERS

**IF YOU HAVE ANYTHING TO DRY CORRESPOND WITH US.****~SOME OF THE THINGS WE MAKE DRYERS FOR~**

SUGAR, SALT, SODA, BREWERS' GRAINS, BONE BLACK, MEAL, STARCH WASTE OR CORN FEED, DISTILLERY SLOPS, TANKAGE, FERTILIZER, MALT, WHITING.—In fact, we make a variety of Dryers capable of drying a great variety of materials.

HERSEY MFG. CO., SOUTH BOSTON, MASS. ask for catalog D.

Hides and Skins

MARKETS.

CHICAGO.

PACKER HIDES.—Native steers and branded cows have been the strong features of the late packer market. The packers are very closely sold up, and consequently feel that, for the present at least, the world is theirs. There has been little demand for Texas and Colorados, very likely because other varieties were preferred, price considered. The general condition of the market cannot be said to have altered appreciably since our last report. It looks now as though prices were likely to be firmly sustained. There is no stock accumulating, as the sales are fully adequate to the kill. We quote:

NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, free of brands, have been in active request. The number one quality (spread) moved in a limited way at 12½¢. The market is well cleaned up.

No. 1 BUTT-BRANDED STEERS, 60 lb and up, are worth 10¼¢@10½¢. There are comparatively few available.

COLORADO STEERS moved to the amount of 5,000, very likely because of a drop in price. The basis was 9½¢.

No. 1 TEXAS have sold from 10½¢@10¾¢. Some holders demanded 11¢, but the call is indifferent even at the lower prices.

No. 1 NATIVE COWS, free of brands, 55 lb, are worth 11½¢@11¾¢, and are very scarce.

BRANDED COWS have had an extensive sale at 9½¢. Some are being held at 9¾¢.

NATIVE BULLS have moved in a small way at 9½¢.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Dealers are closely sold up. Tanners have purchased reluctantly, but have been compelled by their immediate necessities to buy enough to clean up the market. Of course there is stock to be had, but there isn't enough available to cause the dealers any uneasiness.

No. 1 BUFFS, 40 to 60 lb, free of brands and grubs, have sold at 10¼¢@9¾¢ for ones and twos. While tanners have groaned under these prices they were compelled to purchase substantial quantities.

No. 1 EXTREMES, 25 to 40 lb, have sold freely at 10½¢.

BRANDED STEERS AND COWS are worth, in ordinary selection, 9¢, and the choice article brings ¼¢ advance.

HEAVY COWS, free of brands and grubs, 60 lb and up, are in active request at 10¼¢@9¾¢ for ones and twos. They are very scarce.

NATIVE BULLS are evidently considered a good investment at 8½¢ flat.

CALFSKINS offer at 12¼¢, but are not a firm factor at the price.

KIPS, 15 to 25 lb, offer at 11¢@11¼¢. They are in good request.

DEACONS, 50¢.

SLUNKS, 25¢@30¢.

HORSE HIDES are well sustained at \$3.35 for a good quality.

SHEEPSKINS.—The country market is quiet. There is, however, much activity in the packer market at well sustained prices. We quote:

PACKER PELTS, 65¢@70¢.

COUNTRY PELTS, 50¢@60¢.

PACKER LAMBS, 62½¢@65¢.

COUNTRY LAMBS, 50¢@55¢.

KANSAS CITY.

HIDES.—The sales of last week some 26,000 hides, at full prices; in fact, native steers cleaned out at 12¢, and for the past three days of the present week the largest slaughterer in this city stands in a position never before occupied by that house, namely, that their stock sheet does not show a single hide of any description in their cellars which they could offer for sale. This decidedly shows a pretty strong position for the market. The other packers are not much behind, for after the sales of 10,000 branded cows in Omaha to the Trust at 9½¢, the bull packer here thought it a better policy to accept one of the four offers which had been made to him on branded cows, so that between here and St. Joseph some 10,000 branded cows were sold at 9½¢. This makes the market for branded cows. The arrival of cows in this market is still large; in fact, two-thirds of the arrivals in the Southern division are of this class. The market therefore as a whole is very closely sold up on all grades, yet still with the low prices which the shoe manufacturers persist in selling, there is not that firmness in the market which naturally occurs at another time after such large sales of hides. The persistent hammering of some trade papers for lower prices makes an uncertainty, and the packers are still ready for a trade, but it must be said that they are persistent in their demand at present asking prices. If the slaughter of heavy Texas were anyways larger, there is no doubt but that the packers would sell readily their heavies at 10½¢; they could sell a good many thousand, as the tanners are willing at this price to run the risk of future leather markets so as to obtain the now prime hides of the season. Butt-branded, Colorados, native cows are closely sold, and to-day there is not a car of branded cows unsold in any of the packers' cellars in

this city. Sales of heavy Texas at 10½¢ may take place at any time; in fact, one packer may be induced yet to sell October slaughter as a whole at 10½¢.

SHEEPSKINS are pretty well cleaned up in this city, and the packers think that the future slaughter ought to be worth in the neighborhood of 65¢; however, there is no doubt, as the Kansas City sheepskins are from the most diversified sections of the country, and not of an equal grade, that the price is rather steep on some grades. When the packers again feel that stocks are too large, they will accept lower than they are at present asking for them, unless wool should be in a better position than it is at present.

BOSTON.

There are sufficient buffs being purchased even at 10¼¢ to relieve the market of any surplus stock. Tanners don't like the price, but they must have the stock. New England brings 10¢. We quote:

BUFFS, 10¼¢.

NEW ENGLAND HIDES, 10¢.

CALFSKINS, no change.

SHEEPSKINS.—Receipts and sales small; prices high.

PHILADELPHIA.

Tanners are evidently "waiting for something to drop." Supplies and sales both very light. There is no snap to traffic and it is no snap at present to be engaged in it. We quote:

CITY STEERS, 10¼¢.

COUNTRY STEERS, 10¢.

COUNTRY COWS, 9½¢@10¢.

COUNTRY BULLS, 8¢@8½¢.

SHEEPSKINS.—Indifferent traffic.

NEW YORK.

Stock is well sold up. October hides are in excellent request, because of their superior

JACOB LEVY PAYS THE HIGHEST PRICES FOR
**FAT, SUET, CALFSKINS,
HIDES AND PLATES,**

799 First Avenue, ...NEW YORK CITY.
76 KENT ST., GREENPOINT, L. I. 192 THIRD ST., MOONT VERNON.
Wagons call to all parts of the city, Brooklyn, Westchester Co., and Tunkers.

CONRAD PFLEGING,

Highest prices given for

FAT, SUET, HIDES AND SKINS,
220 Forty-Seventh St.,

Nos. 20 and 22 41st St., SOUTH BROOKLYN, N. Y.
Wagons visit all parts of Brooklyn.

LEVY BROTHERS,

DEALERS IN

FAT, SUET AND SKINS

24 and 184 Ten Eyck Street,
BROOKLYN, N. Y.

P. DONAHUE & SON,

HIGHEST PRICES
PAID FOR

HIDES, FAT AND SKINS,
658 W. 39th St., New York.

HERMAN BRAND,

DEALER IN

FAT, CALFSKINS, SUET and BONES
413 East 51st St., New York.

Wagons visit all parts of the city.

LEDERER BROS.,

DEALERS IN

HIDES, SKINS AND TALLOW
667-669 HENDERSON ST.,
Jersey City, N. J.

RICHARD MCCARTNEY,

**Broker, Packer Hides,
Stearine, Tallow, Sheepskins, Cottonseed
Oil, Fertilizing Materials, Bones, etc.**

Correspondence solicited.
Information cheerfully given. Kansas City, Mo.

CORRECT Market Reports

HIDES,
SKINS,
PELTS,
TALLOW,
GREASE. **FREE COPY**

Of our paper sent upon request. Weekly
Market Reports from Chicago and all
leading markets. It pays to know the
ruling quotations.

HIDE AND LEATHER, 154 LAKE STREET
CHICAGO.

75 cents for 3 months' trial. \$5 per year.

quality. The appended quotations are well sustained.

No. 1 NATIVE STEERS, 60 lb and up, 11½@12c.

BUTT-BRANDED, 10@10¼c.

SIDE-BRANDED, 9¼@9½c.

CITY COWS, flat, 10½c.

BULLS, flat, 9½c.

CALFSKINS (see page 35.)

HORSE HIDES, \$2@3.25.

SUMMARY.

That the packers are unusually closely sold up, considering the season, is a fact not open to controversy. Recent large sales have cleaned up whatever accumulation there may have been and present sales are easily absorbing receipts. Of course there is some stock of nearly every variety on hand, but when we speak of accumulation, we allude to appreciable quantity. There are probably fully as many, if not more, native steers on hand than there are of any other variety. Texas and Colorados are accumulating to some extent, as they seem to have lacked appreciation in the eyes of recent buyers. There really isn't any great change in conditions, either in the packer or country markets. In the latter, however, while tanners have manifested the greatest reluctance to purchase, they have been obliged to secure enough stock to easily absorb the offerings. Any concession in price on anything like desirable stock would doubtless be snapped up with alacrity; 10¼c. buffs continue to sell (under protest) in Boston. Tanners persist in their claim that they lose money on their wares at the relative prices of hides and leather, but continue to purchase and tan the stock. Business in Philadelphia is indifferent, to say the most of it. Supplies are very light and, if such a thing could be possible, sales are lighter. In New York stocks are very closely sold up, and more would probably sell if available. The October hides are having an excellent call because of their superior quality.

CHICAGO PACKER HIDES—

No. 1 natives, 60 lb and up, 12¼c.; No. 1 butt-branded, 60 lb and up, 10¼@10½c.; Colorado steers, 9¼c.; No. 1 Texas steers, 10¼@10½c.; No. 1 native cows, 11½@11¼c.; under 55 lb, 11½@11¼c.; branded cows, 9¼@9½c.; native bulls, 9¼c.

CHICAGO COUNTRY HIDES—

No. 1 buffs, 40 to 60 lb, 10¼c.; No. 2, 9¼c.; No. 1 extremes, 25 to 40 lb, 10¼c.; branded steers and cows, 9@9¼c.; heavy cows, 60 lb and up, 10¼c.; No. 2, 9¼c.; native bulls, 8½c. flat; calfskins, 12¼c. for No. 1; kips, 11@11¼c. for No. 1; deacons, 50c.; slunks, 25@30c.; horse hides, \$3.35; sheepskins, packer pelts, 65@70c.; country pelts, 50@60c.; packer lambs, 62½@65c.; country lambs, 50@55c.

BOSTON—

Buff hides, 10¼c.; New England hides, 10c.

PHILADELPHIA—

Country steers, 10c.; country cows, 9½@10c.; country bulls, 8@8½c.

NEW YORK—

No. 1 native steers, 60 lb and up, 11½@12c.; butt-branded steers, 10@10¼c.; side-branded steers, 9¼@9½c.; city cows, 10½c.; native bulls, 9½c.; calfskins (see page 35); horse hides, \$2@3.25.

J. W. Bond, the well-known Chicago hide broker, has recently lost his son.

HIDELETS.

A strike occurred last week in the tannery of R. G. Salomon, Newark, N. J.

J. F. Schoelkopf's Sons, the Buffalo, N. Y., tanners, have discontinued their Boston office.

The estimated loss caused by the recent fire at the tannery of H. Hahn & Stumpf, Harrison, N. J., is \$50,000.

The old Sharp, Clark & Co. tannery property, corner Blanche and Fleetwood streets, Chicago, was destroyed by fire on the 28th ult.

Holders of hides suitable for patent and enameled leather tanning should experience little difficulty in finding a good market among the tanners of Newark, N. J., who are turning out this class of stock in abundance. This is an especially propitious year for patent and enameled leather.

PAGE'S MONTHLY BULLETIN.

Green Calfskins.—It is not an easy matter to describe satisfactorily the exact situation of to-day's market. Despite the diminished take-off this year—many excellent judges say it is but little, if any, more than half—the market may be fairly characterized as dull. Despite the extremely small stocks now held in all markets, there are enough skins to supply the present demand of tanners in nearly all weights and qualities. A movement in leather before Jan. 1 is quite generally predicted, and all confess that even a moderate improvement in the finished product would send tanners into the raw skin market with a vigor that would deplete stocks in a fortnight; and yet tanners were never more conservative than to-day. We continue former quotations and await developments.

Country Hides.—The market continues firm and all our receipts are promptly taken as fast as ready for shipment.

Horse Hides.—Choice stock continues in excellent demand at full prices.

Sheep Pelts.—The wool market is badly depressed and prices have receded 5 to 10 per cent. in the past sixty days. We advise our buyers to operate cautiously, especially on light-wooled, early lambskins.

Tallow.—Market steady at former quotations.

Bones.—We still want clean, fresh, hand-some stock, suitable for our poultry food, at full prices. Dirty bones, as well as bleached field stock, we have to sell at low figures.

Pine Bluff, Ark., Oct. 6.—J. N. McKinney, living near Redfield, this county, to-day shot and instantly killed Charles Taylor, one of the largest cotton planters of Arkansas. McKinney was eloping to Pine Bluff with Miss Cecil Taylor, and they were pursued by the girl's father, who, on overtaking the fleeing lovers, fired at McKinney. McKinney returned the shot, just as Taylor levelled his gun to shoot a second time, and put two charges of buckshot in his breast. The elopers took Taylor's body in the wagon with them, came on to town and were married. Then they gave themselves up, and are now in jail.

The Southwestern Cottonseed Oil Company, recently established at Kansas City, Mo., have mills located as follows: Oklahoma City Cotton Oil Mill, Oklahoma City, O. T., and Chickasha Cotton Oil Mill, Chickasha, I. T.

The Abilene (Texas) Cotton Oil Company's mill, just completed, has increased its capacity from 40 to 60 tons per day.

The Checotah (I. T.) Cotton Oil Mill has abandoned its plant there.

Traveling Agents and Foreign Languages.

Consul Warner writes from Leipzig of the value of the knowledge of foreign languages in foreign commercial business. He says:

Germany furnishes us, undoubtedly, with one of the best examples of real wideawake and up-to-date methods in the struggle for commercial supremacy. Her efforts in China, Africa and South America in this direction, within the past few years, have demonstrated most conclusively the great benefits to be derived from the possession of a thorough commercial knowledge of the language of these countries. The first move a man makes in this country, who has an idea of entering the export or import business, is to acquaint himself with the language as well as the habits and wants of the people with whom he expects to have dealings.

Our commercial class, contrasted with that of Germany or Belgium, may be perhaps a trifle below the average. Commercial travelers from the countries named can read and speak the language of the people with whom they have relations, while many of ours are unable to make known their wants, much less carry on a business conversation. It can not be too strongly impressed upon the minds of those interested in commerce that the first thing to be learned is to be able to communicate in an intelligent way with prospective customers. This can only be accomplished by study and application. For a little exertion, we would be rewarded by a large increase in business and greater profits.

Let us look at the United States trade with Germany to-day. It is a fact that a large percentage of our imports to and exports from this country is carried on either by German citizens or German-born American citizens. Another thing, a great portion of this trade is transported in German bottoms. By a systematic training, the Germans are taught the value and necessity of the smallest details in connection with commercial life. The German merchants have studied our language, habits, and wants, and by their thrift and perseverance and knowledge of business, are able to control much of the shipping which goes on between the two countries.

While one can not say too much in commendation of the business men of the Empire of Germany and of their methods in connection therewith, one may have earnest hope that our commercial men will take immediate steps toward seeing that young men who have an inclination to enter the mercantile world are afforded opportunities for securing the very best possible commercial educations. It will not be long before our business men will learn—if they do not know it now—that time and money will be wasted in sending agents to South America or other countries to solicit trade, who do not know the languages of the lands to which they are sent.

The Houston, East & West Texas and the Sherman, Shreveport & Southern Railroads have announced that they would meet the cut in cottonseed oil which was announced some days ago by the Cotton Belt. This reduction is a rate of 33 cents from all Texas common points into Memphis, and through Memphis to Louisville a rate made of a combination of the locals.

PAGE'S THIS WEEK'S QUOTATIONS ON CALFSKINS.

| WEIGHT. | |
|---------------|--------|
| 17 and up . | \$2 70 |
| 12 to 17 lbs. | 2 30 |
| 9 " 12 " | 1 80 |
| 7 " 9 " | 1 45 |
| 5 " 7 " | .80 |
| Under 5 " | .55 |

These quotations are for the cured or salted weights of choice, fine, trimmed V-val Steins, perfect on flesh and grain, taken off and cut for quality in accordance with our printed directions (which we furnish Butchers free, postpaid, on application), and are for skins shipped in to us clean and in sh.

We pay the freight if shipped in quantities of 2½ lbs. or more, including other stock shipped to us at same time, after delivery at the Butcher's nearest station, if he will first write to us for shipping directions and refer to this offer, and say that he saw it in THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER. Address

CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VERMONT.

Cottonseed Oil

WEEKLY REVIEW.

Quotations are by the gallon, in barrels, in New York, except for crude in bulk (tank cars) which are the prices at the mills.

STEADIER, FAIRLY ACTIVE MARKET.

The sudden rush of demand in the previous week when the concessions were made to 21 for prime yellow and 20½ for good off-grade, for deliveries in November, and through which several large lots were sold, as then noted, has left the position rather better controlled for steadiness, and through this week, while there has been less done, yet the effort has not been quite as urgent to market supplies at the figures. At the same time the few buyers having closed out some pressing orders seem willing to await developments. It has been clear that the market was hovering about on its bottom basis, while it does not look as though the inside figures had been counted upon by some portion of the trade in the recent bearish tendency would be reached, at least in the near future. The situation had settled to the lowest figures that had existed in the previous year when there was a good, general response to them, and when an enormous business was done, while this year competing products are upon a relatively steadier basis and lard is decidedly better than then, while the feeling among the producers is that cotton oil ought to be in a steady position at the current prices despite another large crop, and that it is a question of only a short time when buyers will respond to them much more generally. There is unquestionably an improved sentiment over export buying in taking up other descriptions of soap stock. Greases have been bought up extensively all over the West and upon the New York market latterly to bringing them down to a small stock, and to a considerable extent on the wants of the French soapmakers; other Continent points, especially Italy and Germany, have been taking these greases rather freely, and England has as well been a buyer, while their prices are becoming stronger. Then tallow has advanced a little in price, has livelier export demand, while largely taken up all over the West, and in much more confident position upon the Western and New York markets. It is this growing interest in soap stock, and especially for tallow and greases, that has imparted a little healthier tone over the cotton oil, since it implies that Europe is ready to take all soap stock, that its manufactured goods business is better, while that the West is as well jumping into prominence again with its consumption all around of soap materials under the stimulus of a reviving trade in the manufactured products. As has been before indicated, the lard product is not so much of a factor as before last year; the consumption of cotton oil is now so enormous here and in Europe for soap purposes that it can stand a little apart from the influence of lard, although there is no question but that if the hog product should become stronger to bringing about much more of a buying interest in the compound product that there would be less difficulty in maintaining the cottonseed oil position. We think the compound lard distributions have grown a little through the week with the local trade, but this is a small factor in the situation; just now there is needed export interest of a decided character, while this is not likely to show itself so long as there is a feeble pure lard market, although

the takings of pure lard by exporters have not abated in volume through the week and have been of a large and rather general character. With an advanced season of the year to cool weather and the consequent doing away with apprehensions of quarantine laws through the South from the spreading of yellow fever, the hog products could be figured upon with a little more confidence, since although the receipts of hogs are rather liberal yet they are of poor quality, and the outturns of the product are not larger than in the previous year, while the stocks of lard throughout the country are much less than then. The French shippers have picked up a little more of the oil at 20½ for good off-grade and 21 for prime for new crop for November deliveries; there are not general offerings at these figures; while not all buyers stand ready to pay them. Italy has offered those figures for moderate quantities. England has picked up some small lots this week. It looks as though much more important demand is likely to come from the Continent markets at any time, that with an assurance of steadiness of current figures that there would be a quick response to them by export markets, while the feeling is working here and there among them that perhaps they may not be held and that it may be possible to do better by holding off. But a good deal of oil has been marketed within the past fortnight, and the situation is healthier by that much or encouraged

for the support of prices of near deliveries. The Western soapmakers have been looking over the South again this week, and have taken further lines moderately while figuring upon other quantities, with essentially the prices of the previous week paid. The lard refiners have ventured upon some trading, but are not at all brisk over buying as yet, although not more than ½c. difference of opinion exists over prices; their takings would be more for the purpose of making accumulations against future consumption rather than from any encouragement in the present situation of compound lard. The New York refiners are very slow buyers at the mills; they want an easier price, and it is hard to get them to offer more than 13 for crude in tank cars at the Atlantic mills, while nothing has been put on sale there under 13½, and not all mills would sell at that. The West has bought some crude in tank cars in Texas at 13, and this is the best selling price there, although in some sections 13½ is asked, while the Mississippi Valley has made some further sales at 14 and again at 13½. The mills along the Atlantic coast are steadily getting more of an offering of seed; they are having no difficulty in securing off-grades, but the prime quality is not as yet promptly offered; the margin of profit is now very small on the cost of seed and the realizations from the outturns of the oil and meal, although expectations are that the near future offerings of seed will be of that abundant character that its prices will be influenced more to the advantage of the mills. The stocks of old oil are now very much reduced in New York, and are so small over the country that the new crop enters upon practically a clear market and will have its own immediate influences without disturbance from any pressure of old oil. There have been sales for the week of 26 tanks

E. H. FERGUSON, President.

R. C. WAGGENER, Treasurer.

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KENTUCKY REFINING CO.,

LOUISVILLE, KY., U. S. A.

REFINERS OF ALL GRADES OF

COTTONSEED OIL.

SPECIALTIES:

"ECLIPSE" BUTTER OIL.

SUMMER { White C/S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

"SNOWFLAKE" PRIME SUMMER WHITE.

WINTER PRESSED { White C/S Oil.
Yellow C/S Oil.

SUMMER AND WINTER WHITE "MINERS" OIL.

YELLOW AND WHITE COTTONSEED STEARINE.

CRUDE C/S OIL. "RED STAR" SOAP. SOAP STOCK.

TANK CARS FURNISHED FREE FOR SALES OR PURCHASES.

Quotations furnished upon application.

"SNOWFLAKE" Prime Summer White.

This oil is prepared especially for Lard Compounders; is sweet and wholesome, being bleached without a particle of acid. A trial means you will use no other.

"ECLIPSE" Butter Oil.

A strictly choice Vegetable Oil, selected and prepared especially for Butter Manufacturers; equaled by none other for quality and uniformity.

"DELMONICO" Cotton Oil.

This brand of Cooking Oil needs no introduction; speaks for itself, and for Culinary Purposes is synonymous with Suet.

"NONPAREIL" Salad Oil.

A strictly Winter Pressed Oil, prepared expressly for Druggists', Culinary and Salad Purposes; guaranteed to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr.

"KENTUCKY REFINING CO.'S" Winter Pressed Oils.

Guaranteed pure and to remain bright and limpid at 32 deg. Fahr. The very best made for any climate.

KENTUCKY REFINING CO., 2017 to 2033 Shelby St., Louisville, Ky.
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crude at Atlantic coast points at 13½, 15 tanks ditto in the Mississippi Valley at 13½@14, 40 tanks ditto in Texas at 13 and 13½, nearly all at 13. In New York, sales of 6,000 bbls. good off-grade yellow, for November and December deliveries, at 20½; 7,500 bbls. prime yellow, for November and December, at 21, with off-grade at the close quoted at 20½; prime, for November, at 21@21½, while spot lots of prime have been sold in small lots to the extent of 600 bbls. at 21½@22. There will be no liberal quantity of oil upon the New York market before November, while the recent business has used up most of the nearer deliveries; therefore comes about the stronger holding of oil delivery through the month of October; where prime yellow is wanted for prompt delivery it is hard to buy it under 22, while for November delivery, although not over 21 could be made for it, yet 21½ is asked, and especially if it is needed in the early part of November. On the contrary, good off-yellow, as it is likely to be by comparison plenty, there is hardly increased strength for it, and when 20½ is bid for it there is a disposition to sell it for any delivery. On Thursday, in the afternoon, the situation of the market had not changed. There was firm holding and a moderate business. Sales of 8 tanks crude at the near Atlantic points at 13½, 300 bbls. prime yellow in New York at 21½, 750 bbls. good off-yellow, for November, at 20½, with prime yellow, for November, at 21 bid and 21½ asked. (For Friday's closings, see page 12.)

DALLAS COTTON OIL MARKET.

Dallas, Tex., Oct. 7.—Oil market stagnant. The price has about settled down to 12½c. loose, f. o. b. mills, which mills, so far, have not accepted to any great extent; in fact, some sales being made yet at 13c. Meal and cake in fair demand, with \$12.75 bid, f. o. b. cars. Seed marketing freely at \$6 f. o. b. cars. The mills inclined to reduce price to \$5 or \$5.50 on account of continued depression in prices of products. New York and New Orleans markets reported in same condition as ours.

LOUISVILLE COTTON OIL MARKET.

Louisville, Ky., Oct. 7.—Market dull, with bids for Texas, prime crude, at 12½ cents. Sellers asking from 13@13½ cents. Bids for Georgia and Atlanta oil from 12@13 cents, according to freight rates and quality.

The World's Supply of Lard.

Cable advices to the N. K. Fairbank Company, give the following estimates of the stocks of lard held in Europe and afloat on the 1st inst., to which are added the estimate of the previous year and stocks in cities named:

| | 1898. | 1897. |
|-------------------------------------|---------|---------|
| Oct. 1. | | |
| Liverpool and Manchester..... | 54,000 | 66,000 |
| Other British Ports..... | 12,000 | 16,000 |
| Hamburg..... | 25,000 | 35,000 |
| Bremen..... | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| Berlin..... | 2,000 | 5,000 |
| Baltic Ports..... | 7,500 | 9,500 |
| Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Mannheim..... | 3,000 | 2,000 |
| Antwerp..... | 7,000 | 27,000 |
| French Ports..... | 5,500 | 9,500 |
| Italian and Spanish Ports..... | 1,000 | |
| Total in Europe..... | 120,000 | 173,000 |
| Afloat for Europe..... | 85,000 | 69,000 |
| Total in Europe and Afloat..... | 205,000 | 242,000 |
| Chicago Contract..... | 140,790 | 215,751 |
| Chicago, other kind..... | 9,469 | 8,191 |
| East St. Louis..... | 3,500 | |
| Kansas City..... | 15,318 | 4,882 |
| Omaha..... | 4,353 | 1,408 |
| New York..... | 8,661 | 11,417 |
| Total Tierces..... | 387,091 | 486,649 |

Stocks of Provisions in Kansas City on Sept. 30, 1898.

| | Sept. 30, 1898. | Sept. 30, 1897. |
|---------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Mess Pork, bbls..... | 989 | 140 |
| Other kinds Pork, bbls..... | 1,748 | 3,506 |
| P. S. Lard "Contract," tes..... | 13,118 | 2,610 |
| Other kinds Lard, tes..... | 2,200 | 3,212 |
| Short Rib Middles, lbs..... | 5,620,735 | 3,361,405 |
| Short Clear Middles, lb..... | 1,604,053 | 1,408,015 |
| Extra S. C. Middles, lb..... | 2,863,329 | 2,577,492 |
| Long Clear Middles, lb..... | 229,561 | 63,014 |
| Dry Salt Shoulders, lb..... | 2,548,143 | 2,190,552 |
| D. S. Bellies, lb..... | 2,034,857 | 1,254,433 |
| S. P. Shoulders, lb..... | 552,163 | 412,573 |
| S. P. Hams, lb..... | 12,212,635 | 13,486,067 |
| S. P. Bellies, lb..... | 2,934,105 | 2,485,992 |
| S. P. California Hams, lb..... | 3,358,387 | 3,784,831 |
| S. P. Skinned Hams, lb..... | 1,606,303 | 1,061,656 |
| Other Cuts Meat, lb..... | 5,447,179 | 7,441,876 |

LIVE HOGS.

| | Sept., '98. | Sept., '98. |
|-----------------|-------------|-------------|
| Received..... | 186,530 | 207,340 |
| Shipped..... | 10,841 | 19,226 |
| Driven Out..... | 175,357 | 188,691 |

Liverpool Stocks.

| | Oct. 1, '98. | Sept. 1, '98. |
|-----------------------|--------------|---------------|
| Bacon, boxes..... | 17,300 | 22,400 |
| Hams, boxes..... | 2,500 | 4,100 |
| Shoulders, boxes..... | 7,500 | 5,100 |
| Cheese, boxes..... | 72,700 | 85,000 |
| Butter, pkgs..... | 4,400 | 3,400 |
| Lard, tes..... | 53,000 | 59,000 |

* A six months' contract to furnish beef at \$3.70 per 100 lb has been awarded to Nelson Morris & Co. by the Workhouse Board in Columbus, Ohio.

Stocks of Provisions in South Omaha, on Sept. 30, 1898.

| | Sept. 30, 1898. | Sept. 30, 1897. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Mess Pork, bbls..... | 67 | 144 |
| Other kinds bbls. Pork, bbls..... | 2,447 | 2,523 |
| P. S. Lard "Contract," tes..... | 1,906 | 610 |
| Other kinds Lard, tes..... | 483 | 798 |
| Short Rib Middles, lbs..... | 4,217,432 | 5,765,587 |
| Short Clear Middles, lbs..... | 1,103,340 | 1,172,306 |
| Extra S. C. Middles, lbs..... | 3,420,113 | 3,472,287 |
| Long Clear Middles, lbs..... | 424,851 | 50,219 |
| Dry Salt Shoulders, lbs..... | 1,429,259 | 1,149,468 |
| S. P. Shoulders, lbs..... | 735,843 | 506,122 |
| S. P. Hams, lbs..... | 11,499,754 | 8,635,315 |
| D. S. Bellies, lbs..... | 1,181,573 | 1,098,487 |
| S. P. Bellies, lbs..... | 1,200,095 | 1,116,652 |
| S. P. California or Picnic Hams, lbs..... | 3,585,337 | 2,476,251 |
| S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs..... | 1,740,033 | 1,488,937 |
| Other Cut Meats, lbs..... | 3,033,349 | 2,682,557 |

LIVE HOGS.

| | Sept., '98 | Sept., '97. |
|---|------------|-------------|
| Received..... | 169,415 | 128,753 |
| Shipped..... | 2,253 | 15,983 |
| Driven Out..... | 156,954 | 112,661 |
| Average weight of hogs received Sept., 1896, 265; Sept., 1897, 275. | | |

AUTOMATIC WEIGHING and BAGGING MACHINES



for
Cotton-
seed
Oil
Mills.

The machines are all equipped with a new Counting Device or Register, enabling the user to obtain an absolutely correct count of every sack filled through the machine.

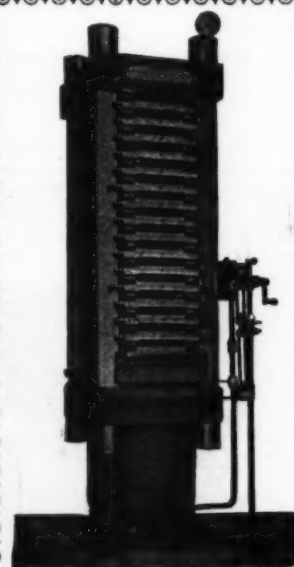
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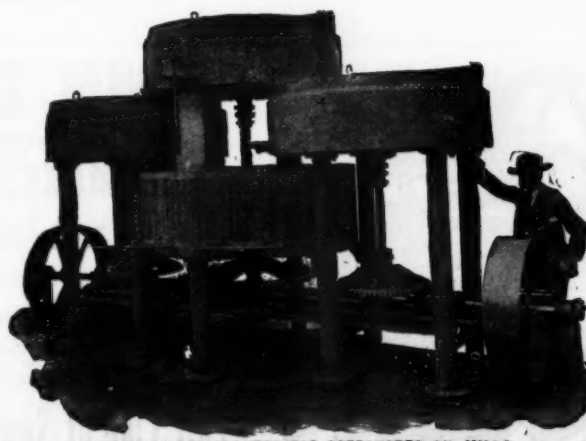
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SET OF 60-TON COOKERS FOR COTTONSEED OIL MILLS.

Tallow, Stearine, Soap

WEEKLY REVIEW.

All articles under this head are quoted by the lb. except animal oils, which are quoted by the gallon all in packages.

TALLOW.—The market is steadily taking on a more confident look. It is now becoming hard to buy except at a substantial advance. The city melters have demanded improved prices. Some of them have settled upon a 3½ holding rate. At the same time nothing has been done here over 3½, and up to the moment 3½ represents the best selling price. But there would be a quick market for any offerings at 3½, especially on export account, with the German shippers especially anxious to buy at that. Besides there is more of an interest over taking up supplies by the home trade, although demands from the latter source are not as yet of a snappy order. There have been thus far this week 100 hhds. city sold at 3½, while later developments to the close of Friday will be found further along in this review, with a possibility of a better rate at any time. The situation is simply this, that while for several weeks trading has not been active at any time, yet it has been steady and sufficient to take up essentially the make of city, considering that a fair portion of the production had to go on old contracts, that there is now hardly more than 500 hhds. in the accumulations, and that limited amount can be held very well for developments, that the melters are generally encouraged over the brisk demands exhibited latterly by French and German markets for other soap stock, particularly greases, and the present fair degree of interest in tallow, while considering that prices are low and that there ought to be an improvement. Then again it looks as though the fat would be stripped very close with the stearine selling well and oleo stock having very good demands, and that the time may be deferred when there will be more abundant offerings of nice grades of tallow. There is an especially prompt sale for choice grades of tallow, the exporters desiring these and looking about neighboring markets as well as absorbing those on offer here, while it is hard to buy them except at an ¼c. advance. All choice qualities of out-of-town tallow, in tierces, are taken up at slightly better figures than last week. The receipts of country are not enlarging and they are rather closely bought up at firm figures for miscellaneous qualities. There have been sales of 375,000 lb country made at 3½@3¾, as to

quality, and some choice at 3¾. Of edible, there were sales of 300 tes. at 4¼@4½, and while 4½ is generally held for city, it is rather difficult to get, although the offerings of city are only moderate. The English markets have been stronger, and where private advices have indicated increased consumption and a general improvement in the manufactured goods business. The auction sale there on Wednesday showed from offerings of 1,800 casks, 1,000 casks sold, while an advance in prices of 3d. All over the West there was a very good call for off-grades; Chicago sold liberally a grade to be had at 3¾@3½ up to 3¾ for about 750,000 lb, while in Chicago and at other points West fully 4,000 tes. were taken up, including prime packers at 3¾@4, and edible at 4¼ and No. 2 at 3¾@3½. Some portion of this business was with exporters, but largely it represented increased wants of the soap trade throughout the West, who are getting a freer manufactured goods business, while making preparations for a still further enlargement of it, and are figuring as well on all soap stock more extensively, including cottonseed oil. On Thursday, in New York, the

situation was unchanged; the bidding on city, in hogsheads, was 3½, while the melters were asking 3¾. The contract deliveries of city for the week, about 250 hogsheads will go in at 3½.

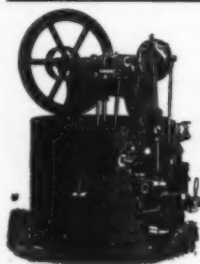
OLEO STEARINE.—Chicago has let 250,000 lb more go at 4¾. This, in connection with the large sales there of the previous week brings its stocks down to comfortable carrying amounts, and while it is not over anxious to sell at 4¾, yet more probably could be had there at that price. Other points West, Omaha and Kansas City, probably have more of a supply for offer than Chicago at present, although some business had occurred there latterly at 4¾. The manufactured goods business is picking up all over the West, and the consumption of the stearine is greater, but the large compounders had pretty well provided for this. The New York market finds enough demand right along for the stearine to keep its price steady to 5. The lard refiners are getting a little more business, at least locally, in compound lard, and they are taking up the fat product steadily in mod-

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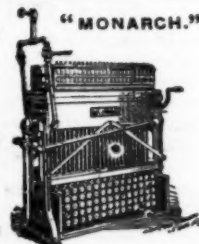
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PATENTED.

erate quantities, while one sale has been made to France, leaving the pressers with small stocks, or their makes fairly well sold up to their offerings. Sales here have been 50,000 lb for France at 5, and 100,000 lb to the city refiners at 5.

LARD STEARINE.—The lard refiners have had a better business in compound lard, but they are fairly well provided with the stearine from their own makes, and have been very indifferent buyers over any offerings from the West. The exporters have been taking up some choice city. Sales of 70 tes. Western at $5\frac{1}{2}$, and 75,000 lb city, latterly, on private terms.

GREASE.—There has been a quick sale here to exporters, chiefly on French account, but to some degree for Germany and England, with a good strong market. Sales have been made here of 350,000 lb bone at $3\frac{1}{8}$ @ $3\frac{1}{4}$, 175,000 lb A white at $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$, 50,000 lb B white at $3\frac{1}{2}$, 150,000 lb yellow at $2\frac{1}{2}$ @ $2\frac{3}{4}$, and 75,000 lb brown at $2\frac{3}{4}$. The French shippers have been particularly active buyers all over the West, while there has been some little demand there for the German and English markets, with the largest business there latterly than previously in a long while, with a good strong market and a small advance in prices on the most desirable grades. Sales have been fully 2,500 tes. at all points West, chiefly at $3\frac{1}{8}$ @ $3\frac{1}{4}$ for white and lower grades at $2\frac{3}{4}$ @ 3 .

GREASE STEARINE.—A good, strong market and a fair degree of activity. Sales here of 190,000 lb yellow at $3\frac{1}{2}$ @ $3\frac{3}{4}$, and 60,000 lb white at 4. At the West, sales had been 1,000 tes. yellow at $3\frac{1}{2}$ for export.

LARD OIL.—There has been a more general demand through the week from the large consumers, while an increased number of small lots as well have been sold ahead, with the impression among most of the manufacturers that the product is as low as it is likely to be in the near future, while they need assortments after their indifferent buying for some time and with the better degree of activity in manufactured goods. The distributors of the oil are as well taking more of a supply from the makers. Sales are chiefly at $41\frac{1}{2}$ for Western with up to 43 for smaller quantities.

CORN OIL.—The makers had largely sold ahead and they were careful over offering large lots for near deliveries, while insisting upon stronger figures in consideration of the looking up of trading in all soap stock with export markets. The range of prices is from about $\$3.15$ @ $\$3.40$. (For Friday's closings, see page 12.)

Tallow Exports from 'Frisco.

Among the recent exports from San Francisco were 37,524 lb of tallow to Central America.

Tallow Receipts at 'Frisco.

Among the recent produce receipts at San Francisco were 361 centials of tallow.

Fertilizer Notes.

The factory buildings of the Bradley Fertilizer Works, at North Weymouth, Mass., which were destroyed by fire, as was reported in last week's issue of this paper, resulted in a loss of \$500,000, while the insurance on the plant is stated to be less than \$250,000.

The shipping reports from Charleston, S. C., show a decided increase in the fertilizer industry, there having recently been shipped to northern and eastern ports four cargoes of acid phosphate. There is now about one-tenth of the product of the Charleston mills placed in territory which heretofore has not been supplied by her manufacturers.

SOAPMAKING.

The Manufacture of Resin Soaps.

By T. Truchot.

The employment of resin in the manufacture of household soaps is becoming more and more general, even in countries where oils and grease are cheap. The reason of this is the extreme facility with which resin is saponified and its easy solubility as well as its cheapness. By reason of their solubility resin soaps can be employed even with cold and permanently hard water. In fact, they dissolve too easily in hot water, a property which makes them far from economical when used with it.

When resin is saponified with caustic soda a soft soap is obtained which can be added to soaps made from fats. Its cleansing properties are great, and are not due to the presence of resin which the particular fats used are resin soaps contain less than fatty soaps. The two principal points to be considered in making ordinary resin soap, which is prepared from both resin and fat, are the proportion of resin from which the particular fats used capable of assimilating and the best method of saponification for developing in the most complete manner the properties of the resin. Any unsaponified resin in the finished soap will betray its presence by its smell and by the soap feeling greasy, sticky and damp.

As regards the best proportions to be observed between the fat and the resin, they depend upon the percentage of stearine contained by the former, for the greater that percentage the more resin the fat will unite with. An exception to this rule, however, is offered by ordinary bone grease, with which a good result can only be got if the proportion of resin does not exceed 15 per cent. at the most. Generally, however, such grease, although it passes as bone grease, is not derived solely from bones, but contains pig and horse fat—fats which give fatty soft soaps even without resin. Genuine bone fat allows of the use of from 25 to 30 per cent. of resin without the soap becoming too soft. Experience is needed before the fats can be properly chosen. If they are old they will give dark-colored resin soaps, even if they are not dark themselves. The resin and the grease are purified either by fusion or by saponification.

Formerly resin soaps were fabricated by boiling the grease and resin with a caustic lye

at 14-16° B. until a paste was formed. Relargage followed with bay-salt, and the separated soap was then boiled and beaten up with water to a thick paste. Nowadays the use of coconut and palm oils enable stronger degrees (25-30° B.) to be used, and the process is much simplified. One of the modern methods consists in mixing the fat and resin in a boiler with half the amount of lye necessary for complete saponification, and then heating up. As soon as the resin is melted the temperature is raised to the boiling point, and the rest of the lye is then added. The weight of lye of 25° B. required is generally just a little less than the combined weights of fat and resin. Brine of 25° B. is then gradually added until the soap begins to separate out. Then the fire is drawn, and the relargage is not proceeded with until the stuff has stood for an hour and a half. According to another method the raw materials are boiled with a lye of 25-28° B. until a clear, homogeneous paste is formed. Then relargage is effected, and the soap is melted on a soft iron. Sometimes, to improve its color, the soap is boiled up several times with weak salted lyes. By the use of steam the operation can be executed more easily and quickly, the resin being melted with half the lye, then brought to the boil, and then relargaged when clear, and left to stand all night. The lye is then drawn off, and the soap is finally worked up with a little water.—Revue de Chimie Industrielle.

Three thousand head of cattle have recently been shipped from Pierre, S. D., the largest shipment thus far of the season.

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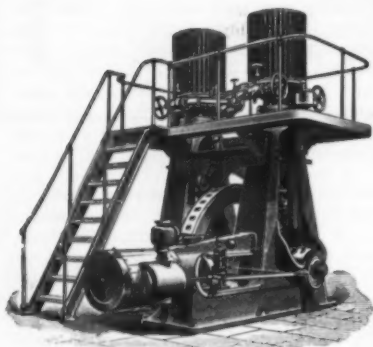
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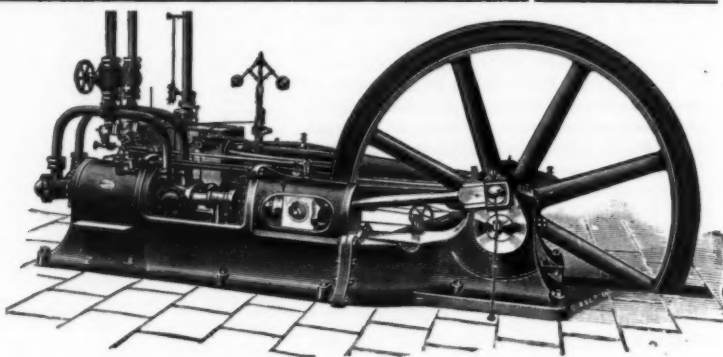
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Alphabetical Index can be found on page 7.

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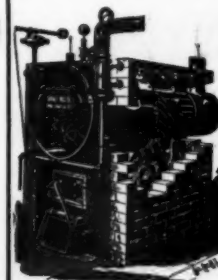
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Ice and Refrigeration

—The Blatz Brewing Co., of Milwaukee, Wis., is putting in a cold storage plant at Elmore, Iowa.

—The erection of a 7½-ton refrigerating plant has been contracted for by B. O. Frizzell, of Baltimore, Md.

—The Frick Company, of Waynesboro, Pa., supplied the ice making machinery for the new plant of John N. Felter, in Nyack, N. Y.

—The ice dealers of Pittsfield, Mass., will increase their prices 15 cents per 100 pounds because the local supply is used up, and shipments come from Bridgeport, Conn.

—The contract has been let for the installation of an ice and refrigerating plant of twenty tons capacity in the packing house of the Hon. Max Hahn, at Dallas, Texas.

—The T. M. Sinclair Company, the Cedar Rapids, Iowa, packers, intend erecting a large cold storage building on Walnut street, Muncie, Ind. Lewis A. Kramer will be the manager.

—The site upon which to erect an ice factory has been purchased from W. K. Blake. Y. P. Trammell, of North Carolina, will organize a company to erect the factory in Greenwood.

—The Marion (Ohio) Ice and Cold Storage Company still continues to do a big business, despite the fact that the warm season is at an end. This company has a demand from surrounding towns for all the ice that is not needed, and it keeps them hustling to fill all the orders.

—The cold storage establishment in Yarmouthport, Mass., started business last week under very auspicious circumstances. Large herring were quite plentiful, and the force of men were set at work preparing fish for the freezer. Fred F. Fisher is the able engineer in charge.

—The Northern Manufacturers' Association, formerly the Tri-State Ice Manufacturers' Association, will hold its regular meeting in Cleveland, Ohio, on Tuesday, Oct. 11. An invitation to attend is extended to all manufacturers of ice, whether members of the association or not.

—The Messrs. Scholze Bros., in Chattanooga, Tenn., will start killing hogs and cattle in a few days, and the packing of pork and beef. The firm is still selling its entire output of ice at 25c. per 100 lb., and they state that the merchants of the city are standing by them at this rate.

—W. H. Seth, of Oxford, James C. Leonard, Wm. J. Hopkins, W. Laird Henry, G. Warren Mundy, Geo. W. Woolford, Andrew J. Foble and James A. Jordan, of Cambridge, have incorporated the Oxford Ice Manufacturing Co. at Oxford, Md. For information address W. H. Seth.

—Land in East Broadway, Flushing, L. I., has been purchased by prominent capitalists, on which they will erect a large brick building, which will be fitted up with a hygienic ice plant, to cost \$60,000. Real estate dealers who are interested in the transaction refuse at present to divulge the names of the purchasers.

—Articles for the incorporation of the Oxford Ice Manufacturing Company have been filed in the office of the clerk of Talbot County. The incorporators are W. H. Seth, of Oxford, Md.; James C. Leonard, Wm. J. Hopkins, W. Laird Henry, G. Warren Mundy, George W. Woolford, Andrew J. Foble and James A. Jordan, of Cambridge, Md. This company will manufacture ice at Oxford, Md.

—The organization of the Refrigerator Manufacturing Trust is said to be under way. It is to have \$6,000,000 capital, and to include all the big concerns in the country. There are thirty-two factories in different parts of the United States, each holding more or less valuable patents, and the plan is said to be to buy these concerns outright and bunch the management. It is believed the project will materialize about Nov. 15.

—Work is being pushed on the big addition to the ice factory in Redlands, Cal., which addition is to be used as a storage room during the slack months. The call for ice during the hot months calls for more ice than can be made from day to day, and the factory will be run during the winter months at its full capacity and the surplus product stored for the summer. The storage room will have a capacity of several thousand tons.

—Articles of incorporation of the New York Land and Warehouse Company, whose principal business office is to be in Queens County, have been filed in Albany, N. Y. Its objects are to engage in a general warehouse, storage and cold storage business. The capital stock is \$1,000,000, divided into shares of \$100. The directors are James T. Woodward and William F. Sheehan, of New York City; William Barbour, of Paterson, N. J.; Joel F. Freeman, of East Orange, N. J., and Thomas S. Moore, Elmer E. Whittaker and Thomas B. Ackerson, of Brooklyn. Each takes 100 shares of stock, excepting William Barbour.

THE ICE FAMINE.

The long spell of hot weather in September caught the ice dealers with a short supply and inability to realize the trade advantage this condition presented. Not for years has there been such a dearth of ice in so many places at this season of the year. A spell of warm weather is usual in September, though by no means so severe, so universal, or so long continued as it was this season. About the only places that sent in no complaints of "ice famine" were those thoroughly supplied with plants for the manufacture of ice. In Great Britain people are accustomed to doing without ice; nevertheless the want of sufficient congealed water was severely felt. In France the suffering during the heated period, and the lack of ice, caused a deal of complaint and an abandonment of the army maneuvers. The Meteorological Department of Paris declared the unprecedented heat due to a sun spot. The fact is, that the weather is always precarious and cannot be, or at least is not, predicted with any degree of success. Neither can the winter opportunities for harvesting ice be relied on. The only thing that can guarantee adequate supply is the multiplication of plants for the manufacture of ice whenever it is wanted.

The experience of this season will doubtless tend to stimulate the increase of ice making by mechanical means. Electric lighting companies in many places are adding ice machines, to be operated during the period when the power is not needed for electricity. There are many power plants, periodically idle, that might just as well be employed between times in operating ammonia compressors, and the ice thus produced stored against the day of need. To be sure, this has been tried and proved a failure, but it is also being done successfully. Like everything else, it needs to be done intelligently and systematically.

Trade and production are not matters of hazard, but are governed by law. This law must be studied, understood and obeyed, in order to be reasonably certain of anticipated results.

The prospects for a coming busy season for the natural ice people have not for years been so bright as they are at present, stocks that have been held over for two years or more are exhausted.—Ice and Refrigeration.

Capt. DeRonde Improving.

We are glad to state that Capt. Frank S. DeRonde, general sales manager of the Standard Paint Co., of 81 John street, New York, who has been ill for the past three weeks, at his home in Englewood, where he commands Co. F, 2d Regt. N. J. Vols., is on the road to recovery. At the office of the company a representative of this journal was informed on Monday that Mr. DeRonde was observing the necessary precaution at this delicate stage of his illness, and that it was expected that he would get around in two or three days. Capt. DeRonde was stricken with the fever as a result of camp life, after he returned from Jacksonville, Fla., where his regiment was camped. His many friends in the trade will be gratified at the news of his favorable condition.

* W. H. Thompson, president, and J. C. Van Blawcow, cashier of the Commercial Bank, of St. Louis, have bought the Whitaker packing plant of Wichita, Kan. It has been idle for several years, but has a daily capacity of more than 1,000 hogs and 300 cattle. Packing operations will be resumed. The stamp tax on the deed amounted to \$50.

P. & B.



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Cold Storage and Warm Methods.

It is as your business man and his methods strike you which decides your mind as to whether you will continue to deal with him or seek another. Besides doing a good business, it is gratifying to the customer to have that business transacted in a pleasant manner. A small thing of this kind creates the big difference between two concerns doing the same kind of business with the same species of equipment. The Arctic Refrigerating Co., 119 West street, New York, is a striking example of these happy business methods. Messrs. Bootmann & Robinson have a manner which bears the least possible offense to any one. They conduct business on strictly business lines, but allow no transaction to bear any more taint or rough handling than they do the goods which are trusted to their care for cold storage. These frank and square business men modestly claim that there is no extra trick in their refrigerating plant which is not characteristic of any first-class outfit. They use the best and latest machinery and apply to this the principles of adjustment and care. One of the great secrets of their business is the cautious handling which they require of every package entrusted to them. If it be meat, that meat shall not be slammed around and driven to the floor or against walls as if to jam it or tear it apart. If it be fruit or what not, each package is handled with "hands of velvet and on springs eased down." In plain English, they personally supervise the loading, unloading and storage of all stuff. The careful handling of stuff to

be stored is as necessary to its long life and good condition when it comes out as is careful nursing to the sick patient. In this day of business rush and slambanging it is pleasant to be able to find a firm which still recognizes the profit there is in care, and affable, straight business dealing.

Largest Contract for Refrigerating Machinery.

On Sept. 29 Messrs. Armour & Co., Chicago, awarded to the Fred W. Wolf Co. the largest contract ever placed for refrigerating machinery. This contract consisted of an order of three 400-ton Linde refrigerating machines with the total capacity of 1,200 tons refrigeration if run at their minimum speed of 43 revolutions per minute, but if operated at a maximum speed of 53 revolutions per minute these three compressors will develop a refrigerating duty equal to the melting of 1,500 tons of ice per day. In receiving this immense order for the refrigerating machinery the "Linde" has enjoyed the pleasure of breaking its own record, as in 1890 Messrs. Swift and Company, of Chicago, placed with the Fred W. Wolf Co. an order for sixteen 50-ton Lindes with a total capacity of 800 tons per 24 hours, and which up to that day and up to the time of taking this last order was the largest contract ever awarded for refrigerating machinery. The order for these three immense refrigerating machines just received from Armour & Co. is conclusive proof of the continued success enjoyed by the Fred W. Wolf Co. in building the Linde refrigerating machines, which now have a record of 3,500 machines in all parts of the universe.

Electric Sheep-Shearing.

For some time past credit has been given to Great Falls, Mont., for being in advance of other towns for the various ways in which electricity is used, and it now claims to be foremost in being the only place where sheep-shearing is done by electric power. After many efforts to construct a sheep-shearing machine none were satisfactory until twenty electric shearing machines from Birmingham, England, were put in successful operation a few months ago. The street railway company furnishes the necessary 6 horse power at the shearing sheds, near the terminus. The machines were operated for nearly three weeks, in which time 16,184 sheep, averaging 100 sheep per day per machine, were sheared.

Electric Cars Carry the Meat.

Electric cars are now used to carry huge refrigerators of dressed meat, mounted on flat cars, a distance of 14 miles from outside of Buenos Ayres, Argentine Republic, to the retailers and exporters in town. This latest method of conveying packinghouse products by electricity, in place of the old system of horse cars, is indeed an important step in the direction of rapid transit and lower freight rates, and where like conditions prevail, as in Buenos Ayres, it is probable electricity will be largely employed for transportation purposes.

Personal.

We are informed that F. B. Crocker, senior member of the Crocker-Wheeler Electric Company, 39 Cortlandt street, New York, will leave for the Pacific coast on the 12th inst., whence he will start on a business tour around the world.

Trade Openings in France.

By the terms of the proclamation of President McKinley of May 30, 1898, setting forth the reciprocal commercial agreement entered into between France and the United States, American canned meats, manufactured and prepared pork meats and lard and its compounds, and other commodities not coming within the scope of this journal, are admitted into France at the minimum rate of duty, in return for a decrease in the United States duty upon argols, certain alcoholic liquors and oil productions coming from France.

According to the proclamation of May 10, manufactured and prepared pork meats are admitted into France at 50 francs per 100 kilograms, or \$9.65 per 220 lb.

Cheapness in transportation, says Consul John C. Covert, at Lyons, with the minimum loss of time are the essential elements. A dealer in Lyons recently received 105 kilograms (231 lb) of hams from Cleveland, Ohio. They came by way of Liverpool and were 49 days in transit. At the end of their journey they were not in a condition to offer in the regular course of trade, yet the merchant who received them spoke very highly of their quality and the way they were packed. He would like to know the lowest price for which they can be laid down in Lyons, and the shortest time for transit. The damaged condition of these goods was the result of warehousing and trans-shipment at Liverpool.

There is an additional "surtax de pavillon," or flag tax, levied upon merchandise carried in foreign ships. In the above shipment it amounted to \$2.94. This tax can, of course, be saved by shipping goods in French bottoms.

No merchandise is received in France which has been in any way treated with borax.

The French dealers wish to know the prices at which our merchants can furnish them with their goods. In answer to questions concerning the prices they pay, they all ask: "For what can you furnish them?"

The French dealers wish to know the prices be provided with the bottom figures at which American producers will sell, there is a possibility of opening up a good trade with them."

PROPOSALS.

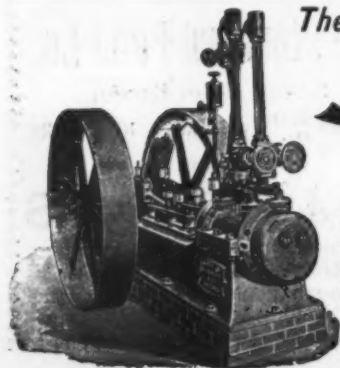
Sealed proposals are invited for furnishing beef at the Rusk and Huntsville, Tex., penitentiaries for twelve months from Jan. 1, 1899, to Dec. 31, 1899, inclusive, to be first-class in every particular, to be delivered in such quantities and at such times as may be directed. Stall-fed for the months of January, February, March, April, November and December, and range-fed for months of May, June, July, August, September and October. All bids must be accompanied with a bond of \$500, with two or more good sureties, on condition that they will enter into a contract and give bond for \$3,000 for faithful service. All bids to be sealed, and addressed to J. S. Rice, Financial Agent State Penitentiaries, Texas. They will be opened by him Oct. 15 at 10 a. m.

Doors and Refrigerators.

These frames, doors and hardware are all fitted up complete, and adjusted ready to push in place and screw fast. They work easier than a thumb latch.



Working as they do from either side, their quick and perfect action saves time and cold, keeps out moisture and greatly improves results. They save their cost in six weeks. We make them to fit old or new doorways. Our circular shows all about it. Prices quoted on refrigerators fitted with these doors.



The Best is always the Cheapest.

This is especially true with the

Barber Refrigerating Machine

Among those using them will be found the leading Commission and Cold Storage Houses, East and West. Especially adapted to CREAMERIES, MEAT MARKETS, CANDY FACTORIES, HOTELS, RESTAURANTS and ICE MAKING PLANTS. For catalogue and full information write

229-231 SO. WATER ST. **A. H. BARBER MFG. CO.,** CHICAGO, ILL.

The American Warehouse in Venezuela.

From a recent report to the State Department from Consul Louis Goldschmidt at La Guayra, it is stated that great strides have been made in the work of the American sample warehouse in Caracas, Venezuela. The large and spacious building is well filled with a great variety of exhibits, representing, among other industries, the following: Canned meats, lard, ham and provisions and leather dressings.

In the main exhibition room, which is devoted principally to hardware, household and fancy goods, is an interesting exhibit of the Enterprise Manufacturing Co., of Philadelphia, which house is famous for the meat choppers with which it supplies the butchers and packing houses of the United States. In the food products department, there is an exhibit of Libby, McNeill & Libby, of Chicago, which attracts special attention. Directly opposite, in a small room by itself, is located the very complete exhibit of the National Cash Register Company, whose ingenious machines, heretofore entirely unknown in Venezuela, justly arouse the wonder and interest of every visitor to the warehouse. A spacious corridor, in which all kinds of goods that do not suffer from exposure to the air can be suitably shown, leads from this part of the building to the quarters devoted to the electrical and power plant. Here the Fort Wayne Electric Company, of Fort Wayne, Ind., has installed one of its electric light plants, which it is expected to show in full operation in conjunction with various kinds of power plants, such as steam, gas and petroleum engines. American manufacturers in this line should realize that here is afforded to them one of the most excellent and, at the same time, economical means for demonstrating the advantages of their respective power machinery. In Venezuela, where the almost entire ab-

sence of railway or other means of communication, besides mule paths, adds so enormously to the cost of fuel, and where in many instances the weight and bulk of the machines themselves prohibits their transportation altogether, the native wants to see in practical operation the machine which he is going to buy. He wants to know what it is going to cost him in the way of fuel such as he has available, and not merely such as we are accustomed to use in the United States, and he also wants to know that he can bring the article to his plantation after he has bought it. This warehouse affords such opportunity.

The library at the warehouse contains a file of all the catalogues of the members of the National Association of Manufacturers, and it is proposed to make this collection the most complete record of American productions in existence. Non-members of the association have the right to send their catalogues, which are indexed and filed for the charge of \$5 per annum.

"In a neat sixteen-page pamphlet on the subject," says Consul Goldschmidt, "the National Association of Manufacturers gives full information regarding the cost and conditions of exhibiting at the Caracas warehouse. The cost is so light, that it is to be hoped Ameri-

can manufacturers will promptly avail themselves of the opportunity. This is no doubt the most effective means of introducing American goods in this market that has ever been devised. An investment of \$25 or \$50 will secure a space of 5 to 10 square feet respectively, sufficient for the average exhibit. Add to this the freight and landing charges and a small charge for installing the exhibit (from \$2.50 to \$10, according to size and weight of exhibit), and a slight rent for show case or table, which are supplied by the association if desired, and it may be said that for the small sum of \$50 to \$75 a manufacturer has an opportunity of reaching the buyers of Venezuela and has an absolute guaranty that his interests will be carefully guarded. The management assists manufacturers in securing competent and reliable agents for their respective

WANTED.

SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS IN this State to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight \$900 a year and expenses—definite, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Monthly \$75. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, Herbert E. Hess, Prest. Dept. M. Chicago.

TINNOL, a Paste that Sticks.

NO PEELING OFF. NO RUST SPOTS ON TIN. NO DISCOLORING OF LABELS.

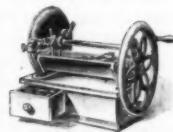
Write for Sample and Prices to

THE ARABOL MANUFACTURING CO., 11 Gold Street, New York.

PL DIXON'S PERFECT LUBRICATING GRAPHITE.
 The most Marvellous Lubricant Known.
 Used Dry, or Mixed with Water, Oil or Grease.
 NOT AFFECTED BY HEAT, COLD, STEAM OR ACIDS.
 An Interesting and Instructive Pamphlet
 will be sent Free of Charge.
JOS. DIXON CRUCIBLE CO. Jersey City, N. J.



Power Meat Chopper



Rotary Smoked Beef Shaver



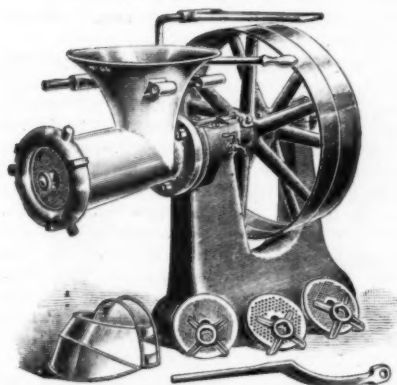
Meat and Food Chopper



New "Rapid" Coffee and Spice Mill

ENTERPRISE Power Meat Choppers

—TINNED—



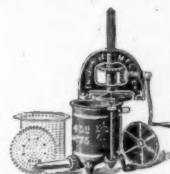
No. 56, \$125.00 No. 66, \$225.00
 No. 76, Steam Jacket, \$275.00

Send for our Illustrated Catalogue

The Enterprise Manufacturing Co. of Pa.

Third and Dauphin Streets

Philadelphia, Pa., U. S. A.



Sausage Stuffer and Lard Press



Smoked Beef Shaver



Meat and Food Chopper



New "Rapid" Coffee and Spice Mill

goods, in every way tries to facilitate the building up of trade. In conclusion, I give herewith a list of articles which from personal observations and information received from numerous reliable resources I feel certain will find a good market here, if manufacturers will be willing to make a little effort in securing the trade."

In this list are mentioned, among others, the following:

FOOD PRODUCTS.—Groceries, flour, hams, bacon, pork and lard, butter and cheese, artificial butter, canned or bottled goods.

HIDES AND LEATHER.—Hides and skins, sole leather, upper leathers, morocco and glazed kid, patent and enameled leathers, fancy leathers, belting leather, harness leather, cut soles and findings.

ELECTRICAL GOODS.—Electrical machinery, electric railway equipment, telegraph and telephone material, wire for electrical purposes, electric light fixtures, electrical supplies in general, telegraph poles, electric medical apparatus, electrical instruments.

PROF. STILES' FAMOUS LETTER.

We are indebted to Prof. Ch. W. Stiles, Agricultural and Scientific Attaché at the American Embassy in Berlin, Germany, for a copy of his letter which was printed in part in "The National Provisioner" in its issue of Sept. 3. The letter is as follows:

Berlin, Aug. 18, 1898.

C. & G. Mueller, Richardplatz 10, Rixdorf, Prussia.

Gentlemen—I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt from you of the Ostpreussische Zeitung, Königsberg, i. Pr., No. 185, dated Aug. 10, 1898, containing an article with the caption: "Amerikanisches Schweinefleisch."

Summed up in a few words, this article states that recent investigations show that half of the cases of trichinosis are due to the consumption of American pork, and that American pork is 39 times as dangerous as European pork; an article is then quoted from the Deutsche Landwirtschaftliche Presse, based upon statements of the Allg. Fleischer Zeitung, in which the recent outbreak of disease among the troops at Altona is attributed, "auf Grund genauer Informationen," to American meat.

In reply to your request of an official statement from me covering the points mentioned, while I dislike exceedingly to enter into correspondence regarding the occasional attacks which certain papers make upon American goods, yet in view of the sweeping statements contained in the article you have sent to me, I take pleasure in placing at your disposal the following answer to the charges mentioned, with full permission for you to publish this letter if you so desire.

1. THE ALLEGED DANGER CONNECTED WITH AMERICAN PORK.

A number of medical and scientific authors have studied this question, but I know of no one who has obtained the results mentioned by the Ostpreussische Zeitung. Such conclusions are certainly not in accord with the writings of Virchow, Fraenkel, Zuendel, Bouley, Wasserfuhr, or any other medical or scientific author who has ever published upon this subject; neither are they in accord with the records published by the Kaiserl. Gesundheitsamt, the Landes-Medicinal-Collegium of Saxony, the health officers of the various Regierungs-Bezirke of Prussia, or any other official sanitary board or person.

It will be interesting, and for the subject at hand important, to examine the medical statistics of Germany. It is of course impossible to give in this letter the exact literature reference for every case reported, but should you care to verify the following figures, I refer

you to the medical press in general and to the following publications in particular: Veroeff. d. Kaiserl. Gesundheitsamt, Jahresber. d. Landes-Medicinal-Collegiums fl. d. Med.-Wesen im K. Sachsen, Zeitschr. f. Fleisch- und Milchhyg., Eulenburg's Ueber die in den Jahren 1876-'85 in Preussen auf Trichinen und Finnen untersuchten Schweinen; nach aml. Quellen mitgetheilt (Vierteljahrschr. f. gericht. Med., 1878-'86), and the numerous General-Berichte über d. Med.- und Sanitäts-wesen in the various Regierungs-Bezirke of Prussia.

It should be recalled that American pork was excluded from Germany by the decree of March 6, 1883, but was again allowed to enter by the decree of Sept. 3, 1891. A comparison of the statistics for the nine years 1883-91 with those for the six years 1892-97 will therefore be of interest in connection with the statements made by the Ostpreussische Zeitung, for if American pork is as dangerous as the O. Z. appears to believe, we may naturally expect to find this shown in some way or other by such a comparison.

The first point I will mention is that I have been unable to find any case of trichinosis reported for the years 1883-97 for the Prussian Regierungs-Bezirke: Aachen, Aurich, Coblenz, Hannover, Lueneberg, Asnabrueck, Sigmaringen, Stade or Trier.

For the rest of Germany the records for 1883-91 (namely the nine years during which, with the exception of a few months, American pork was excluded from the empire), I have collected no less than 3,979 cases, giving an average of 442 1-9 cases per year.

During the next three years 1892-94 (namely the first three years following the importation of American pork) there occurred in Germany according to the data at hand, 173 cases, or an average of 57 2-3 cases per year—showing an average decrease of 384 4-9 cases per year. **NOT A SINGLE ONE OF THESE 173 CASES IS ATTRIBUTED TO AMERICAN PORK IN ANY OF THE OFFICIAL OR MEDICAL REPORTS AT MY DISPOSAL.**

The official sanitary reports for the Regierungs-Bezirke of Prussia for the years 1895-97 have not yet appeared, but from other works at my disposal (Veroeff. d. Kaiserl. Gesundheitsamtes, etc.), I find 515 cases reported for the empire, an average of 171 2-3 cases per year—an average decrease of 270 4-9 cases per year below the statistics for the years (1883-91) when American pork was excluded.

It will be noticed that the three years 1895-97 show an increase over the years 1892-94, due, however, **NOT TO AMERICAN PORK**, but to the following outbreaks: Klein-Quenstedt 55 cases, the hog was inspected and passed as free from trichinæ; Kelbra 242 cases, in the trial of the inspector it was shown that he had examined samples from only one hog, while several hogs were slaughtered; Treffurt b. Erfurt 27 cases, the hog was inspected and passed as free from trichinæ; Moecker, etc., 74 cases, the hog was inspected and passed as free from trichinæ. **NONE OF THESE HOGS WERE AMERICAN.**

Of the remaining 117 cases, some were due to meat which was inspected and passed as free from trichinæ, others to meat which was smuggled away from the inspection, others to a hog which had been condemned and buried, but was afterwards dug up by its owner and eaten; in connection with a few cases the details have not yet been published. **NOT A SINGLE ONE OF THESE CASES HAS BEEN ATTRIBUTED IN ANY OF THE ARTICLES CONSULTED TO THE USE OF AMERICAN PORK.**

Thus, to summarize: (1) Of the 4,667 cases of trichinosis which I find recorded for Ger-

many during the years 1883-97, 1,979 cases occurred during the nine years 1883-91 when American pork, with the exception of a few months, was excluded; (2) of the 686 cases which have occurred during the six years 1892-97 (during the importation of American pork), not a single case has been attributed to American pork in any official or medical report found; (3) since the introduction of American pork into Germany, **TRICHINOSIS HAS NOT ONLY NOT INCREASED, BUT HAS ACTUALLY DECREASED FROM 442 1-9 CASES PER YEAR TO 114 2-3 CASES PER YEAR; NAMELY, A DECREASE OF 327 4-9 CASES PER YEAR.**

From these figures, which form the most complete summary of German statistics on trichinosis in man ever given out, you will immediately see that the statements by the Ostpreussische Zeitung, referred to above, are based upon error.

While the various causes which have led to the decrease of trichinosis in Germany form an exceedingly interesting topic for discussion, I will reserve that part of the subject for future discussion in my final report to the American Government.

2. THE ALTONA OUTBREAK.

I regret that the Allg. Fleischer Zeitung—a paper which certainly endeavors to verify its statements before they are published, should have been led into error. From the article in the Fl.-Z., it is perfectly clear that the editor thought he was correctly informed upon the regrettable occurrence; it is equally clear that the Fleischer Zeitung **DID NOT MAKE AN ATTACK UPON AMERICAN PORK, PER SE**, but rather upon a supposed breaking of a contract; furthermore, indirectly, upon keeping pork so long that it spoiled.

I have personally inquired into the matter, and might give my own conclusions upon the subject, but possibly the words of a high German authority will be more acceptable to you. The following statement was made to me in Altona by the medical officer in charge:

"In the opinion of the medical officers, the cases of meat poisoning (not trichinosis) were due to eating Fricandellen which were furnished ready made and cooked (fried) by the firm —. As the meat was all consumed, it could not be definitely determined exactly to what meat the sickness was due. All that is positively known is that in the store of Herr — there were both German and American meats. Whether it was American meat or German meat which was at fault has not been determined, and at this late day probably cannot be determined."

Hoping that the above discussion will help to clear up, to some extent at least, the much misunderstood subject of trichinosis, and that the question of American pork may be judged in the light of modern sanitary science, I remain, respectfully yours,

CH. W. STILES,
Agricultural and Scientific Attaché.

NEW DUTIES IN GUADELOUPE.

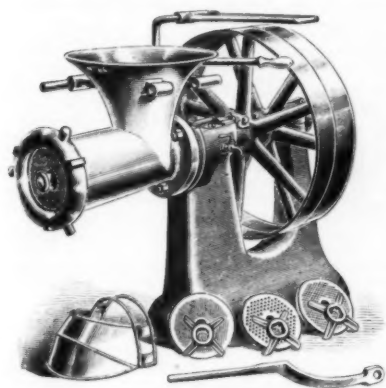
Consul Aymé writes from Guadeloupe saying that by order of the French Minister for the Colonies, new tariff duties on certain imports went into effect at noon, Aug. 24, to the great surprise of every one. The duties which are levied on products of interest to the packinghouse trade are as follows, the amounts named being so much per 100 kilos: Game and fowls, \$3.03; lard, \$2; salt beef, in brine, \$1.41; salt pork, in brine, \$1.58; smoked meat and tongues, \$1.82; turtles, \$3.03.

In addition to these duties, there are quay and statistics duties, octroi de mer, etc.

The cottonseed shed of the Hazlehurst (Miss.) Oil Company is completed.

THE ENTERPRISE POWER CHOPPER.

One of the most, if not the most, appropriately named concerns in the United States, is the Enterprise Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia. This company, with its wealth and enterprise, manufactures a vast variety of useful novelties which have become indispensable to the interests using them, chief of which perhaps



ENTERPRISE CHOPPER.

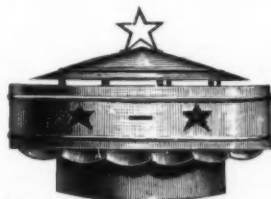
are the packing and butcher trades. An Enterprise meat chopper will be found nowadays in every up-to-date and progressive butcher shop, while not a few packinghouses find most convenient and useful the chopper of larger capacity, and the sausage stuffers and lard presses.

The accompanying illustration shows the Enterprise New Power Meat Chopper, new in design and greatly improved. No gears are used in the construction of the new machine, pulleys being substituted and placed directly on the socket shaft, thus avoiding all noise. The capacity is much greater than the corresponding sizes of the geared choppers. The Enterprise Company, in a little pamphlet, prints fac-similes of letters from butchers and packers wherein is expressed the latter's perfect satisfaction with the workings of the chopper.

The company issues an 1898 catalogue of their many specialties which they will be pleased to send to those interested.

THE "STAR" VENTILATOR.

Ventilation is a subject on which architects and engineers have spent considerable time. Without proper ventilation in a building, the structure is uncomfortable and a menace to health. The illustration printed in connection with this article shows the "Star" ventilator, which is manufactured by Merchant & Co., Incorporated, of Philadelphia. This venti-



THE "STAR" VENTILATOR.

lator is especially adapted for packinghouses, cold storage buildings, smoke houses and slaughter houses. It is ornamental, storm-proof and effective. It is made in galvanized iron, copper or brass. By its use down draughts are prevented. It was patented March 30, 1896.

The efficiency of the "Star" ventilator is well known to architects, engineers, prominent builders and others throughout the country. It is used also by the United States

Government, in the various engineering departments, on account of its superiority. Merchant & Co. will send illustrated catalogue upon application.

WASHINGTON BUTCHER CO.

On page 18 in this issue of "The National Provisioner" will be found the advertisement of the Washington Butcher Company, of Philadelphia, Pa. The selection of the sugars and syrups in the curing of meats is a subject of vital importance to the painstaking packer. The company mentioned was a large user of sugars and syrups for the purpose named, but as far back as 1839-40 had great trouble to get absolutely pure sugars or syrups that would not ferment the pickle.

This fact was given considerable attention by the company until finally Mr. Washington Butcher, the efficient president of the concern, commenced a series of experiments until Pure Sugar Loaf Syrup was finally acquired, being refined especially for him by one of the best refiners then known. This syrup, we are told, is absolutely free from acids, glucose and deleterious substances, is cheaper than sugar and, it is claimed, will produce better results in curing meats. It has been constantly in use by thousands of pork and beef packers during the last thirty odd years. For a long time the company did not make much of a business of selling the syrup, using it simply for their own cure, but so many people had experienced the same trouble that they had, that the demand for it became quite large, and the concern now has arrangements with some large refiners who manufacture the product especially for the Washington Butcher Company's use.

The company is one of the oldest in the country, having been established before the Declaration of Independence was signed, the date being 1760. At the same time it is one of the most reliable companies in America. It was incorporated five years ago.

A number of wealthy men of Dickinson County, Kan., have formed the Central Live Stock Commission Company, which will begin business on the Live Stock Exchange of Kansas City in a few days. The president is to be J. S. Hollinger, late president of the Abilene National Bank of that city; E. C. Hollinger will be secretary, and they will have the active management of the concern. The other directors include J. B. Case, A. L. Hollinger, O. L. Thisler, J. Reed, J. W. Gillett, C. A. Stannard, all of Dickinson County. All are heavy feeders, and expect to save large commissions. Dickinson County paid \$38,000 in commissions last year, and the members of the new company probably paid half of it.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

PORTER'S MARKET CO., of Salem, Mass., with capital of \$6,000.

WOODRUFF & WESTFALL CO.—Principal office, Waterloo, Ia. Wholesale grocers; capital, \$25,000.

THE CHICAGO REFRIGERATOR LINE, Jersey City, N. J. Capital stock, \$200,000. Capital in Illinois, \$15,000.

THE GRAND RIVER RANGE CATTLE CO., Sioux Falls, S. D.; capital, \$1,000,000. Incorporators, J. M. Kerr, J. S. Lawshe and H. B. Robie, of Sioux Falls.

THE AMERICAN GAS ENGINE CO., Ft. Wayne, Ind.; capital, \$50,000. Directors, W. W. Goodwin, W. H. White, E. W. Mumford, E. T. Lloyd and O. N. Guldlin.

THE GILT EDGE BUTTER & CHEESE CO., of Vincennes, Ind.; capital, \$6,000. Directors, M. B. Hogue, W. F. Thorn, S. B. Helm, Frank Primus and J. L. Ebner.

ARTICLES OF INCORPORATION have been filed at Sioux City, Iowa, for the Strange Bros. Hide Company. Capital, \$10,000. Joseph, Fred and Charles Strange are the incorporators.

J. A. LEE CO.—Principal office, 424 Market street, Camden, N. J. To deal in fish, game, poultry, etc.; capital, \$10,000. Incorporators, Isaac A. Lee, Camden, N. J.; George H. Freeman, Camden, N. J.; Parker C. Smith, Camden, N. J.

A **STOCK COMPANY** is forming to build a candle factory at Baldwinsville, N. Y. Hon. Jacob Amos, ex-mayor of Syracuse, N. Y., is one of the chief promoters. Others prominently identified with the new industry are Ernest I. White, Arthur Peck and Alderman Eugene J. Mack, of Syracuse.

THE CRYSTAL SPRING BREWING CO. has been incorporated to do business at 325 Federal street, Camden, N. J., with \$125,000 capital. The incorporators are Rudolph R. Baizley, 512 South Delaware avenue; Rudolph Weber, 1621 North Thirty-second street; John H. Baizley, 521 McKean street, and James F. Ellacott, 1112 Pine street, Philadelphia; Samuel E. Fries, Camden, N. J.

WANTED.

SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS in this State to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight \$900 a year and expenses—definite, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Monthly \$75. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, Herbert E. Hess, Prest. Dept. M. Chicago.

HYDRAULIC SCRAP PRESS.

THREE SIZES BY HAND OR POWER.

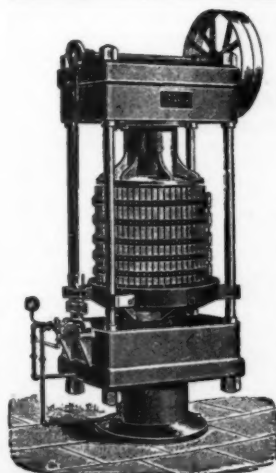
Doors swing open to remove crackling.
Follower swings back to uncover hoop when putting in scrap.
Full pressure at any point.
No blocking required.

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.

BOOMER & BOSCHERT PRESS CO.

362 W. WATER ST., SYRACUSE, N. Y.

New York Office,
200 Greenwich Street.



New York Markets.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

| | Liverpool, per ton. | Glasgow, per ton. | Hamburg, per 100 lbs. |
|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-----------------------|
| Oil cake | 12 6 | 18/ | \$0.18 |
| Canned meats.... | 12 6 | 20/ | 90 Pf. |
| Bacon | 12 6 | 20/ | 90 Pf. |
| Lard, 100 | 12 6 | 20/ | 90 Pf. |
| Lard (sm. pkgs.).. | 17 6 | 27 6 | 1.05 M. |
| Butter | 30/ | 35/ | 2 M. |
| Tallow | 12 6 | 20/ | 90 Pf. |
| Cottonseed oil, bbl. | 3/ | 4 6 | 90 Pf. |
| Beef, per c..... | 2/6 | 4 6 | 90 Pf. |
| Pork, per bbl | 2/ | 3/ | 3.75 M. |

Direct port U. K. or continent, large steamers, berth terms, 3/4@3/6d. Cork for orders, 3/10@d. Market strong and active.

LIVE CATTLE.

Weekly receipts:

| | Beeves. | Cows. | Calves. | Sheep. | Hogs. |
|-------------------|---------|-------|---------|--------|--------|
| Jersey City..... | 3,493 | 3 | 1,324 | 17,200 | 10,234 |
| Sixtieth St..... | 2,675 | 83 | 4,161 | 15,640 | |
| Fortieth St..... | | | | | 23,596 |
| Hoboken..... | 2,797 | 39 | 68 | 1,396 | |
| Lehigh Val. R. R. | 1,904 | | | | 2,602 |
| Scattering..... | | | 48 | 69 | |
| Totals..... | 11,267 | 124 | 5,521 | 34,305 | 33,432 |
| Totals last week. | 11,870 | 208 | 4,693 | 41,334 | 34,289 |

Weekly exports:

| | Live Cattle | Live Sheep | Quart. Beef |
|-------------------------------|-------------|------------|-------------|
| Eastmans Company | | | 2,460 |
| Nelson Morris | | | 4,820 |
| Swift and Company | | | 2,177 |
| Schwarzschild & Sulzberger .. | 400 | | 2,000 |
| J. Shamburg & Son | 664 | | |
| W. A. Sherman | 477 | | |
| Eppstein & Sanders | 150 | | |
| Pritchard, Moore & Co. | 295 | | |
| L. S. Dillenback | 35 | | |
| Total shipments | 2,248 | 35 | 11,457 |
| Total shipments last week .. | 2,111 | 60 | 14,514 |
| Boston " this week | 2,156 | | 10,635 |
| Baltimore " | 122 | | 1,137 |
| Philad'a. " | 567 | | |
| Newport News " | 368 | | |
| Montreal " | 3,507 | 1,800 | |
| To London | 2,762 | 145 | 4,276 |
| To Glasgow | 4,632 | 541 | 19,264 |
| To Bristol | 1,311 | 994 | |
| To Hull | 663 | 120 | |
| To Bermuda and West Indies .. | 200 | | |
| Totals to all ports..... | 9,468 | 1,835 | 23,829 |
| Totals " last week | 8,785 | 2,217 | 27,515 |

QUOTATIONS FOR BEEVES (New York).

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Good to prime native steers..... | 5 15 a 5 35 |
| Medium to fair native steers..... | 4 60 a 5 10 |
| Common native steers..... | 4 25 a 4 50 |
| Wags and Oxen..... | 2 75 a 4 60 |
| Bulls and dry cows..... | 1 65 a 3 50 |
| Good to prime native steers one year ago .. | 4 65 a 5 25 |

LIVE CALVES.

The market was higher this week, owing to the very light receipts. Demand fair. We quote:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Live veal calves prime, per lb..... | 8 1/2 a 9 |
| " " " common to good, per lb..... | 7 1/2 a 8 |
| Live Calves, Modac..... | 5 1/2 a 6 1/2 |

LIVE HOGS.

The recent warm weather and large receipts was the cause of the decline in the market. We quote:

| | |
|---|-------------|
| Hogs, heavy weights (per 100 lb.) extreme.... | 4 10 |
| Hogs, heavy..... | 4 10 a 4 15 |
| Hogs, light to medium..... | 4 15 a 4 20 |
| Pigs..... | 4 20 a 4 30 |
| Roughs..... | 3 10 a 3 30 |

CHICAGO.

Union Stockyards—Hogs dull and 25c. lower than Tuesday; light hogs, \$3.40@3.75; mixed packers, \$3.40@3.75; heavy shipping grades, \$3.30@3.75; rough packing grades, \$3.30@3.45. Hogs closed steady at the decline; packers bought 28,500; shippers, 5,500; left over, 12,000. Estimated receipts of hogs Friday, 24,000.

CINCINNATI.

Hogs, 5@10c. lower at \$3@3.80.

EAST BUFFALO.

Hogs—Thirty-eight cars on sale; market lower for all but pigs; sales of Yorkers at \$3.85@3.90; common light, \$3.60; mixed,

\$3.85@3.95; mediums, corn-fed, \$3.95@4; Michigans, \$3.85@3.90; choice heavy corn-fed, \$4; pigs, \$3.55@3.60, a few at \$3.50; rough, \$3.25@3.45.

EAST LIBERTY.

Hogs slow; best medium weights, \$3.90@3.95; best heavy Yorkers, \$3.85@3.90; heavy weights, \$3.80@3.85; common to fair and light, \$3.60@3.75; fair to best pigs, \$3.35@3.60; culls and common, \$2.50@3; fair to best roughs, \$3@3.40.

INDIANAPOLIS.

Hogs steady at \$3.65@3.75.

KANSAS CITY.

Holiday. Exchange closed.

PEORIA.

Hogs slow, fully 10c. lower; light, medium and heavy, \$3.40@3.65; roughs, \$3.10@3.20.

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Trade was very dull this week and prices remain about steady. Receipts light. We quote:

| | |
|--|-------------|
| Live spring lambs, choice, per lb..... | 5 1/2 a 6 |
| " " " medium, per lb..... | 5 a 5 1/2 |
| Live sheep..... | 4 25 a 4 40 |
| " common to medium..... | 3 a 3 1/2 |

LIVE POULTRY.

Buying continues fairly active for the Hebrew Feast of Law, which occurs Oct. 8 and 9, but offerings are so heavy that holders are meeting buyers freely, and market is barely steady at former low prices. We quote:

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Chickens, per lb..... | 9 |
| " " " 12 to 14..... | 9 1/2 |
| " " " heavy..... | 8 a 8 1/2 |
| California hams, smoked, light..... | 6 1/2 a 7 |
| " " " heavy..... | 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 |
| Smoked bacon, boneless..... | 9 a 9 1/2 |
| " (rib in)..... | 9 |
| Dried beef sets..... | 15 |
| Smoked beef tongues, per lb..... | 15 1/2 a 16 |
| " shoulders..... | 6 a 6 1/2 |
| Pickled beilles, light..... | 7 1/2 a 8 |
| " " heavy..... | 7 a 7 1/2 |
| Fresh pork loins, City..... | 9 a 10 |
| " " Western..... | 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 |
| Pickled ox tongues, per bbl..... | 35 50 a 36 00 |
| Beef hams, in sets..... | 19 00 |

DRESSED BEEF.

The market was a little easier in beef this week, with a fair demand. We quote:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Choice Native, heavy..... | 8 1/2 a 8 3/4 |
| " light..... | 8 1/2 a 8 3/4 |
| Common to fair Native..... | 8 1/2 a 8 3/4 |
| Choice Western, heavy..... | 7 1/2 a 7 3/4 |
| " light..... | 7 a 7 1/2 |
| Good to prime Westerns..... | 7 1/2 a 7 3/4 |
| Common to fair Texan..... | 6 1/2 a 7 |
| Good to choice Heifers..... | 7 a 7 1/2 |
| Common to fair Heifers..... | 6 1/2 a 7 |
| Choice Cows..... | 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 |
| Common to fair Cows..... | 5 1/2 a 6 |
| Good to choice Oxen and Stags..... | 5 1/2 a 6 1/2 |
| Common to fair Oxen and Stags..... | 5 1/2 a 6 1/2 |
| Fleshy Bologna Bulls..... | 5 1/2 a 6 |

DRESSED CALVES.

The market on city stuff was higher this week, owing to the very light receipts. We quote:

| | |
|-----------------------------------|-----------------|
| Veals, City dressed, prime..... | 11 1/2 a 12 1/2 |
| " " " common to good..... | 11 a 11 1/2 |
| " " " Country dressed, prime..... | 10 a 10 1/2 |
| " " " fair to good..... | 8 1/2 a 9 1/2 |
| " " " common to fair..... | 7 a 8 |

DRESSED HOGS.

Prices were considerably lower this week, owing to the very poor demand. We quote:

| | |
|----------------------|-----------|
| Hogs, heavy..... | 5 1/2 |
| Hogs, 180 lbs..... | 5 1/2 |
| Hogs, 160 lbs..... | 5 1/2 |
| Hogs, 140 lbs..... | 5 1/2 |
| Pigs..... | 5 1/2 |
| Country dressed..... | 4 a 4 1/2 |

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market on lambs was lower this week, on account of the very poor demand. Sheep steady. We quote:

| | |
|-----------------------------|-----------|
| Good to choice lambs..... | 9 a 10 |
| Common to medium lambs..... | 7 1/2 a 9 |
| Good to prime sh-sps..... | 7 a 8 1/2 |
| Common to medium..... | 6 1/2 a 7 |

DRESSED POULTRY.

Receipts last six days, 4,108 pkgs; previous six days, 5,040 pkgs. Receipts have been fairly liberal and considerable stock is still

on hand from the early part of the week. The close and muggy weather of the past few days caused the ice to melt and go right through the poultry, and a considerable quantity is in a condition requiring immediate use. Demand continues exceedingly dull and the market is weak and lower on both fowls and chickens, with latter in largest supply, and showing the most weakness. Old roosters scarce and held steady. Spring turkeys plenty, dull and irregular. Old turkeys firm. Nearly spring ducks in light supply and firmer. Prime Western ducks selling better. We quote:

| | |
|--|-----------------|
| Turkeys, Spring, dry-picked, large..... | 11 1/2 a 12 1/2 |
| " " " scaled, large..... | 10 1/2 a 11 |
| " " " poor to good..... | 7 1/2 a 9 1/2 |
| " " " Western, old, mid. ed. lots, per lb..... | 9 1/2 a 11 1/2 |
| Chickens, Phila., choice, per lb..... | 14 a 15 |
| " " " poor to fair..... | 10 a 12 |
| " " " Western, dry-picked..... | 10 a 10 1/2 |
| " " " scaled, per lb..... | 9 a 9 1/2 |
| Fowls, State and Penn., good to prime..... | 10 1/2 a 10 3/4 |
| " " " Western, prime, dry-p., choice..... | 9 1/2 a 9 3/4 |
| " " " Western, scaled..... | 9 a 9 1/2 |
| Old Cocks, Western..... | 14 a 14 1/2 |
| Ducks, Eastern, spring, per lb..... | 14 a 14 1/2 |
| " " " Long Island, spring, per lb..... | 14 a 14 1/2 |
| " " " Western, spring..... | 7 1/2 a 9 1/2 |
| Geese, Eastern, spring, per lb..... | 12 1/2 a 13 1/2 |
| Squabs, choice, large white, per doz..... | 2 25 a 2 50 |

PROVISIONS.

There was quite a falling off in trade this week, owing to the hot weather. We quote:

(JOBBER TRADE).

| | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------|
| Smoked hams, 10 lbs average..... | 9 a 9 1/2 |
| " " " 12 to 14..... | 8 a 8 1/2 |
| " " " heavy..... | 8 a 8 1/2 |
| California hams, smoked, light..... | 6 1/2 a 7 |
| " " " heavy..... | 6 1/2 a 6 3/4 |
| Smoked bacon, boneless..... | 9 a 9 1/2 |
| " (rib in)..... | 9 |
| Dried beef sets..... | 15 |
| Smoked beef tongues, per lb..... | 15 1/2 a 16 |
| " shoulders..... | 6 a 6 1/2 |
| Pickled beilles, light..... | 7 1/2 a 8 |
| " " heavy..... | 7 a 7 1/2 |
| Fresh pork loins, City..... | 9 a 10 |
| " " Western..... | 7 1/2 a 8 1/2 |
| Pickled ox tongues, per bbl..... | 35 50 a 36 00 |
| Beef hams, in sets..... | 19 00 |

LARDS.

The following is the range of prices for the week ending Oct. 7:

| | |
|------------------------------------|---------------|
| Pure refined lards for Europe..... | 5 25 a 6 40 |
| " " " South America..... | 5 75 a 6 00 |
| " " " Brazil (kegs)..... | 6 90 a 7 00 |
| Compounds—Domestic..... | 3 1/2 |
| " " " Export..... | 4 1/2 |
| Prime Western lards..... | 5 00 a 5 15 |
| " " " City lards..... | 4 1/2 a 4 3/4 |
| " " " lard stearine..... | 5 1/2 a 5 75 |
| " " " lard..... | 5 |

FISH.

| | |
|-----------------------------|---------------|
| Cod, heads off..... | 5 a 6 |
| " " " heads on..... | 2 1/2 a 3 1/2 |
| Halibut, White..... | 15 |
| " " " Grey..... | 10 a 12 |
| Striped bass..... | 10 a 15 |
| Bluefish, live..... | 4 a 5 |
| Eels, skinned..... | 5 a 10 |
| " " " skin on..... | 3 a 5 |
| White perch..... | 3 a 5 |
| Flounders..... | 3 a 4 |
| Salmon, Western..... | 10 a 12 |
| " " " Eastern..... | |
| Smelts, Kennebec..... | |
| " " " Scotia, frozen..... | |
| Lobsters, large..... | 12 1/2 a 14 |
| " " " medium..... | 8 a 10 |
| Herrings..... | |
| Red snappers..... | |
| Mackerel Spanish, live..... | 15 a 25 |
| " " " fresh, small..... | 5 a 8 |
| " " " large..... | |
| Shad, bucks..... | |
| Shad, roes..... | |
| Scallops..... | 50 a 1 00 |
| Soft crabs..... | 25 a 45 |
| Porgies..... | 3 a 5 |
| Weakfish..... | 3 a 4 |
| Sea bass..... | 6 a 8 |
| White fish..... | |
| Pompano..... | 30 a 40 |
| Haddock..... | 4 a 4 1/2 |
| King fish, live..... | 25 |
| " " " frozen..... | |
| Ciscoes..... | 4 |
| Prawns..... | 75 a 90 |
| Sea trout..... | 4 a 6 |
| Sheephead..... | 25 |

GAME.

| | |
|---|-----------------|
| Partridges, prime near-by, undrawn, dry, yr. 1..... | 1 10 a 2 35 |
| " " " West rn, per pair..... | 1 10 a 1 25 |
| Grouse, prime to choice, per pair..... | 60 a 85 |
| English Snipe, poor to choice, per doz..... | 1 60 a 2 10 |
| Woodcock..... | 1 10 a 1 35 |
| Wild ducks, canvas, per pair..... | 1 60 a 2 60 |
| " " " redhead..... | 1 10 a 1 40 |
| " " " mallard..... | 60 a 85 |
| " " " blue wing teal, per pair..... | 45 a 60 |
| " " " common..... | 30 a 35 |
| Venison, frozen, saddles..... | 16 1/2 a 17 1/2 |

West Washington Market, NEW YORK.
201 Fort Greene Place, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

**Curers of the "Leader" and
"Rosebud" Brands of Ham
and Bacon. Manufacturers of
"White Lily" Brand of strictly
Pure Lard and all kinds of
Sausages. Estimates furnished
on Car lots of Beef, Pork, Mutton,
Spare Ribs, Lard, Etc.
Casing Our Speciality.**

| | |
|-----------------------|-------------------|
| Fresh Beef Tongue | 50 to 65c a piece |
| Calf's heads, scalded | 40 to 50c a piece |
| Sweet breads, veal | 25 to 60c a pair |
| Beef | 15 to 25c a lb. |
| Calf's livers | 40 to 60c a piece |
| Beef kidneys | 8 to 10c a piece |
| Mutton kidneys | 3c a piece |

| | | |
|--|-------|--------|
| sulphate ammonia, gas, for shipment, | | |
| per 100 lbs. | | a 2 60 |
| Sulphate ammonia, gas, per 100 lbs., | | |
| spot | | a 2 62 |
| Sulphate ammonia, bone, per 100 lbs. | 2 45. | a 2 50 |
| South Carolina phosphate rock, ground, | | |
| per 2,000 lbs. f. o. b. Charleston | 5 50 | a 5 50 |

Hess, Prest. Dept. M. Chicago.

SEVERAL TRUSTWORTHY PERSONS IN this State to manage our business in their own and nearby counties. It is mainly office work conducted at home. Salary straight \$900 a year and expenses—definite, bona-fide, no more, no less salary. Monthly \$75. References. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope, Herbert E. Hess, Pres., Dept. M. Chicago.

Retail Department.

COL JOHN F. HOBBS.

ASSOCIATE EDITOR

EDITORIAL.

THE BUTCHER AND THE NEW LAND.

The soldiers' charge up San Juan hill won glory for American arms, but a commercial charge up San Juan hill, figuratively speaking, might bring disaster to some interests. There seems to be a disposition among tradespeople to rush into Cuba and Porto Rico. Whatever advantages such a move might possess for many other trades there are no advantages whatever for the American butcher. This is at once apparent when the character and present customs of these countries are considered.

In the first place, Cuba has no money at present, and the general populace in that hot climate eats very little meat when the country is not racked and devastated by war. Porto Rico is not so distressed, but is controlled by the other tropical conditions which prevail throughout the Antilles.

A butcher in both countries would have to do his own slaughtering and handle his meat in quite a different way to that used in the cities of North America. In Porto Rican cities he could not slaughter a single animal unless he is the successful bidder for supplying the public at a contract price. Then he must slaughter, and deliver to all eaters. He must also destroy all of the meat not sold at the close of the day, be solely responsible and subject to a heavy penalty if he sells tainted meat. He is not allowed to hold it over twenty-four hours. In neither of these territories will the populace eat any other than freshly killed meat. Mutton they will hardly touch, and they are chary of hog. Under no circumstances would they touch refrigerated beef. Refrigeration is a dead letter to them. They may have heard of it in a hazy sort of way, but they have never seen it done. The ice box, and the cooler are fancy dreams to them. In plain words, they have not had it, and they will not have it. Under these circumstances, it would be folly for a city butcher to think of leaving his native land to attempt both the education of and selling meat to these new citizens. They will not eat canned goods for the same reason. Any one who has met the indigent prejudice of an old Pennsylvanian farmer and his provincial butcher against Western dressed beef in this country will at once see the hereditary groove into which the dietetic tastes of the Cubans and the Porto Ricans now travel. Restaurant keepers and delicatessen dealers will have the same trouble with modern and cured dishes, and an Anglo-American service among a people with the Castilian strain and Spanish customs. To pull up, then, and rush to Cuba except to go

there to study the conditions for future business, would be the essence of folly in any retail marketman. You can strip a throne of sovereignty in a short time, but it takes a generation to strip a foreign community of its customs, however willing it might be to imbibe new ideas.

NASTY LITTLE TRICKS IN TRADE.

There are tricks in trade. In the meat trade there should be no tricks. Such "monkey shins" kill both the life and the essence of trade. Good meat, good manners, good service, good delivery and good cash payments make good prices and the only good business that is worth calling a business. Squareness to your customer, and fairness to your fellow tradesmen give to a business a life worth living. There is the old common two-cent trick of cutting your competitor's throat by destroying the prices of your own business to run him out, under the impression that when he is gone natural trade will make up the loss. The man who does this kills himself as much as he does his competitor, and does himself more immediate damage than the rival could possibly have done him if his business had been clean. Bad business dealings cause the grumblings among customers which give a new man the idea of starting up the remedy. Another trick is to buy the trade of customers through bribes to their servants. In a letter to the Butchers' and Stockman's Journal, a prominent marketman of San Francisco makes these satirical remarks on butchers' commissions to servant girls. He says: "Dear Sir: As your servant does not come to do her marketing at my place any more I thought I would let you know why. Now you know that if I pay your servant 15 per cent. commission on what you buy, I will have to make you pay for it by charging you more for the meat. I know it to be a fact that you are paying more for it now than the market prices. If you were to buy from me yourself I am sure that you could save those percentages which your girls ask for."

A BIG CHEAP SHOW.

Why pay fifty cents to see a cheap show which you have seen in pieces or in another garb elsewhere, when you can for a modest quarter see the big Food Show at Madison Square Garden, hear the laughing, funny talking gramophones, listen to a fine band, enjoy the sights before you, see a superb exposition and a lot of funny people, meet your friends, have a good time, sit down when you are tired and watch other people, learn a good deal about new and desirable things, and, at their retail value, carry home a dollar's

worth of packages given free for the asking, all for the modest sum of 25 cents? Read this over again, see if it is not a big bill for the money. Then go and see. Besides, you'll save a quarter if you intended to go to a fifty-cent show that same day or night. It is the most sensible and best sort of a matinee performance for the housewife and the dainty sweetheart.

MR. RICHARD WEBBER BACK FROM EUROPE.

Mr. Richard Webber has returned from his extended trip to Europe. He went about three months ago, and came back last Monday. He was in England, Ireland, Scotland, and all over. He traveled with his ears, eyes and brain wide open. His long absence has piled up such a stack of papers requiring his personal attention about him that you have to rake down a section or two to get at his ear. This shows that the big Harlem Packing House at 120th street and 3d avenue has not been idle. There are few men in New York City who can claim so many friendly hands as can Richard Webber, and his friends are making him feel that he is welcomed home. There is no kinder or more generous an employer than the proprietor of the big Harlem plant.

S. & S. CO.'S SPACIOUS NEW OFFICES.

The Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. is building a handsome, capacious and luxurious suite of offices on the 47th street side of their general plant at 1st avenue. These extend around the branch offices, which are back of the general offices. There will be a large room about 16x30 feet, in which the whole typewriting staff will be assembled. The assistant manager of branches will have a large office with greater privacy. The chief draughtsman will have a commodious office for his staff of assistants. The telephone exchange will be moved from the annoying little room in the noisy passage-way to a larger and quieter room, where there will be less clatter and interruption. The young ladies have been provided for after the nice manner in which their sex is invariably considered and treated by this humane company. A neat and ample toilet room has been fitted up for the ladies' sole use. Such little touches like these keep the girls saying, "Mr. Sulzberger is a nice man, and—and so is everybody else in the house." A girl always says "house." A man would have said "in the business."

There are one or two other rooms. The whole suite is secluded, light, airy and private. The woodwork is of richly grained Southern pine. When finished and varnished the whole will look like catacombs of elegantly chambered cabinet work instead of the hurried, crude office boxing of a cheap carpenter. This enlargement looks like S. & S. has done some business, will do some more, and desire elbow room in which to turn around and handle things.

The Big Ball Is This Month.

The big ball which the United Dressed Beef's Employés' Mutual Benefit Association will give the 28th of this month, at the Lexington Avenue Opera House, 57th street and Lexington avenue, is the talk of packinghouse circles, and of many circles outside of that. The demand for tickets has been unprecedented. As an example of the sentiment favorable to it, Jacob Cahn, superintendent of the U. D. B. Co.'s hide department, disposed of \$90 worth of tickets among his friends in the Swamp in less than two days. It will be quite an au fait affair, which will leave rosebuds of sweet memories in the reflections of those who will be fortunate enough to attend.

Trade News and Hints

THE FOOD SHOW AT MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.

There are many people who will remember the big Food Show of 1892, given under the auspices of the Retail Grocers' Union of New York City. As famous as was that, the present show bids fair to outrival it. This fifth annual exhibition of the retail grocers was opened last Monday night. If Manager J. W. Callahan, Press Agent Charles Chamberlain and Mr. Sturcke, the tireless secretary of the Grocers' Union, had been bronze figures they could hardly have kept from springing to life and spreading a smile of gratification over their faces as the incessant crowd streamed into the huge arena of Madison Square Garden and filed in among the interesting and pretty exhibits distributed over the expansive floor like miniature structures of a city. All of these exhibits were occupied and alive—made pretty by art, articles on show, and the rich electric light which played through the whole and lit up the show and the happy faces enjoying its novelty and great variety. By 9:30 p. m. the great entrance on Madison avenue was still receiving visitors and the whole arena within was packed with eager sightseers. They pushed and worked in and out in their happy mood generously carrying loads of free circulars, pictures and books with now and again a sample of wares given out by some generous exhibitor. Manager Callahan and Scribe Chamberlain had planned and worked hard for such a result, so they could be excused if at any time they felt like saying, "We done it with the Grocers' Union at our back." After one had been inside of that enormous space, enclosed by walls which stretched around a whole square, for half an hour and had been crowded, nudged and good-naturedly pushed here and there by the enormous crowd which came there to see the creditable exhibits he could readily believe the statement that this was the biggest "first night" in the history of food shows in New York in years. There were twice as many people in that space as had been at the opening of a similar exposition in the city for five years, which is a wonderful fact, when one takes into account the times, and the frequency of expositions of other character in recent years.

The exhibits were nearer in place than we have ever seen in such an exposition. Some were up, but not quite in working order, while others were yet to be installed. The whole trouble about shows in Madison Square Garden is that the owners of the place give such little time prior to the opening of an exposition for the exhibitors to get their booths

in perfect order. In spite of it all the Babbitt Soap Company built a Washington monument out of 75,000 bars of real soap, and the N. K. Fairbank Company got in working order a novel, ingenious and pretty dancing figure, which says: "My clothes were washed with Fairy Soap." The clothes looked so sweet and clean that everything about the place took on a tempting aspect, and the little danseuse held a royal reception. She dances better now, as her machinery and dynamo did not work well the first night. The exhibits are so well planned that they cover a large variety of food and associate subjects, and they are so well arranged that they are easily seen, while they do not crowd nor bar the view of each other. The hayseed was there crushing apples and selling cider to the thirsty. The country cabin was a bit ahead of its rural neighbors, being lighted by electricity. The National Biscuit Company and Holbrook's Worcestershire Sauce were on friendly terms with "Moxie." Mason's Relish made meat have a teasingly delightful taste. The Continental Biscuit Company was enscathed in a nest of excellent exhibits. The New York State Association of Retail Bakers has a fine exhibit. It was to be in full working order by Wednesday. Seventy square feet is its space and within it are two large ovens which can cook 1,000 loaves of bread daily, besides a lot of tasty sweet things. This exhibit is made up by the Bakers' Supply Co., the French Mfg. Co., of Philadelphia; the Hubbard Oven Co., Peerless Food Co., Wood & Seleck, Middleby Oven Mfg. Co., Max Newman & Co., and Joseph Watkins & Son.

E. C. Rich & Co., and Curtice Bros. Co., of Rochester, have an excellent stand, in which to display their well known goods. So has the big New York city spice firm of E. R. Durkee & Co. The words Durkee and spices are favorably known in connection with each other. Over it all may be heard the laughter and song which come from the megaphone mouth of a gramophone. The Gramophone Company furnish a lot of pleasure and amusement with their talking machine and the nickle-in-the-slot machines, which surround the public talker. The following list of some of the chief exhibitors will give an idea of the scope and extent of this important Food Show: American Rice Food Co., Acme Soap Co., (American Patent Co., Boston Cooking School Magazine, the Belmer Co., Boling & Co. (Crete's Dutch Cocoa), Bailey Manufacturing Co., Barrett Chemical Co., Crawford & Popper, Curtis & Co., H. B. Devereaux, "Dinners and Diner's Magazine," P. W. Eng's Sons Co., Electric Cleanser Co., H. W. M. Electric Co., French Food Co., Eclipse Gas Stove Co., W. C. Curner's Son, Hershey's Chocolate Co., Chrys. Hanson's Junkett, Health Culture Co., the Ideal Co., Firkman & Son, Kaufman & Alexandre, W. C. Kirtland, Lalance, Grosjean Manufacturing Co., Enoch Morgan's Son Co., Wm. McCarn, Ambrose Mathews, S. C. Moffett, Miller Bros. & Co., N. Y. Gluten & Phosphate Food Co., Plymouth Rock

Gelatine Co., Alex. M. Powell (manufacturing confectioner), Procter & Gamble Co., Thos. E. Pepper, the Peck, Stow & Wilcox Co., Renwick Manufacturing Co., Seville Packing Co., Standard Food Co., G. B. Seeley's Son, C. F. Sauer Co., Swift and Company, Wright & Greig (Rhoderick Dhu whiskey), C. O. Wurst, Horlich's Food Co., O. D. Woodruff, Zucker, Levett & Loeb, Walden & Co., West Coffee Perculator Co., H. E. Cantwell, Jos. C. Butler Co., Crandall & Godley, Jno. H. Day & Co., Werner & Pfeider, Wm. Hart, Henry Heide, Musgill & Mangels, Mills Bros. Co.

The Standard Oil Co.'s exhibit, on the north side of the hall, was particularly noteworthy for its useful as well as ornamental purposes, fancy paraffine candles, wax for household use, cheese coatings, etc., being on view.

The gifts of packages go right on since Wednesday. Each of the first 250 ladies paying 25c. for an admission ticket daily will get a souvenir spoon free. The Show is open from 10:30 a. m. to 10:30 p. m. daily until Nov. 3. Big crowds are crowding it daily and getting the best gifts ever given out by exhibitors at any previous show.

The Butcher Trade in the Far West.

William W. Howe, of San Francisco, Cal., has gone East to establish a butter supply store at Parkersburg, W. Va. It is understood that he is operating with Gardway Bros., at 608 Market street, of that city, and that they will open up about Oct. 1.

P. Burns and W. J. Wilson control the meat business of West Kootenay, British Columbia. It is rumored about Midway, B. C., that they will extend their business into the Boundary Creek district. Mr. Burns very recently purchased a conspicuous business site in Midway.

The demand for fat cattle in California is so great now that the call for beefs is met. The increased retail trade which causes this demand is likely to be substantial and thus either maintain or increase this demand still further. The California call for beef cattle for the local retail market will necessarily cut short the supply of stock which Omaha and Denver expect from west of the Sierras. This will affect Chicago and St. Paul later on.

A restaurateur named Falk was arrested in San Francisco, Cal., for buying 200 pounds of measly pork, which was seized in the basement of his restaurant, at 211 Fourth street, by Market Inspector Davis, Chief Food Inspector Dockery and Officer Butterworth. The pork was full of red measles, the malady of which the two hogs died. He bought the 200 pounds of meat, it is said, from a French butcher for 25 cents and a drink of whisky. Last December this same restaurateur keeper was arrested for serving immature veal in his "heating ouse." He now charges the officers with conspiracy, making the butcher a party to it. In the meantime the authorities are searching for the fugitive butcher. These carcasses and some cheeses we have seen ought to be placed alongside of each other so that their inhabitants can fight it out together.



FREEZE-EM will keep Steaks, Chops, Ribs, Cuts of Meats, Tenderloins, Porkloins, Quarters of Beef, Chopped Beef, Veal, Mutton, Poultry, etc., from one to three weeks in just as fresh a condition as if the meat were frozen.

Every bottle is guaranteed.

FREEZE-EM

prevents slime and mold on meat, and absolutely does away with the necessity of trimming, thereby making a great saving to butchers.

FREEZE-EM is healthful, it cannot be detected, and does not destroy the natural flavor of the meat.

Send for descriptive circular.

Invented and manufactured only by

B. HELLER & COMPANY,
CHEMISTS,
249-251-253 S. Jefferson St.,
CHICAGO, U. S. A.

THE LATEST COUPON SCHEME.

The new trading stamp scheme is noosing its way through the ill-odored tracks of the undisguised traps which caught tradespeople so readily in the past. The new brand at the old game is called The United Service Association, Limited. Its liability is intended to be limited, but its villainy and operations unlimited. But here it is:

"The United Service Association, Limited, is formed for the purpose of acquiring and working a scheme and copyright, which is intended to secure for its members a saving in their expenditure which will involve on their part neither labor, cost, nor risk. The members are likely to number many thousands, and will belong principally to the upper and middle classes of society. By having a large and influential body of members, and by the adoption of the co-operative principle, the objects of the association can be attained.

"The way in which this result can be secured is as follows:

"The association has entered, and will continue to enter, into arrangements with leading firms—commercial and otherwise—in the United Kingdom, so that a discount may be allowed by them upon all the transactions of the association's members from time to time.

"The discount will not be allowed to members themselves at the time of purchase, but will be forwarded by the firm to the association direct, periodically, when it will be put to the credit of the members concerned, and paid to them half yearly in the way of dividends.

"The amount so credited to each member will be in proportion to the sum of money expended, and it is anticipated that the saving effected by the association for the members in this unique manner will average at least 5 per cent. of their annual expenditure; under Clause 4 hereinafter mentioned this would be increased.

"The members' annual subscription is \$1.25, payable in advance.

Members' Advantages.

"The association will contract with its members on the following equitable and advantageous terms:

"1. The members shall be at liberty to purchase of the firms in connection with the association, and to be allowed a discount in respect of such purchases.

"2. The money in the way of such discounts on purchases to be paid to the members half yearly.

"3. The directors consider that, according to a carefully prepared estimate, the dividends to the members will represent at least 5 per cent. of the money expended by them.

"4. Members not withdrawing the amount of discount money shall be entitled to receive and be paid interest thereon at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, such interest to be payable every half year, or a member can allow the discount to accumulate, with interest, for a given period of three, five, seven or more years, without any withdrawal of either principal or interest.

"5. The members are not restricted to deal only with firms connected with the association; but it is obvious it would be of no advantage to the members or the association unless they did so.

"6. The members' subscription will include a coupon policy to cover \$500, payable in the event of death by accident (by bus, rail, or ram), or for total disablement, \$5.00 per week for six weeks.

"The firms entering into an agreement with the association undertake to return various discounts upon detailed amounts purchased by the public who are members of the association, a coupon to be given to them at the time representing the amount of purchase."

"Follow them not, for they say and do not." Whoever signs the above contract or joins

that association as a trading party will soon feel a relapse of the same old trading stamp sickness which he felt before. These concerns have been kicked and cuffed by law and business firms until they have been forced to change their style and the mask of their face. It is, however, the same old dodge to get the marketman to give a percent for nothing. See that you do not sign any paper like the above. It is the old book agents' co-operative purchasing scheme in trade clothes.

Ancient Ice Making.

The Hindoo is not a chicken. He is a lazy, smart, sullen human in India, and he made ice long before Columbus started Spain's woes in Cuba. The Hindoo had a curious way of making ice. He dug a hole in the ground and packed straw on the bottom of it. The air, ground and straw must all be dry for this ancient refrigerator. On these dry straw bottoms the native of Hindoostan placed pans of water at night. There these sat until morning. The ice found in the pans is collected and used. This ice-making requires that the ground be dry so as to readily take off the vapor of the evaporating water. The science of the thing is that in being transformed from the liquid to the gaseous form the ice absorbs a great amount of heat.

Remember the Maine Hen.

The legislature of Maine, at its last sitting, by act called for statistics on the poultry industry of that State. This is the result:

The number of hens in the State is 1,577,252; value of poultry produced, \$505,470; value of eggs produced, \$1,366,310; total value of eggs and poultry, \$1,871,781.17. The total number of turkeys is 5,268, and value of product, \$15,362.20. The total number of ducks is 9,018; value of product, \$23,258. Of geese there are 3,445; value of product, \$7,472.33.

The estimated average production of poultry and eggs in the State is, per hen, \$1.18; turkey, 2.91; duck, \$2.58; goose, \$2.17. The least average production per hen is in Aroostook County, 78 cents; the greatest in Washington, \$1.30.

Waldoboro has the greatest number of hens, 23,740; Fort Fairfield the largest number of turkeys, 307; Stockton Springs leads in ducks, 1,106, and up in Madawaska in geese, with 200.

Butcher vs. Farmer and Bad Meat.

Judge McConnell, says the Watertown, N. Y., Standard, decided the case of Carpenter & Bergevin vs. Lewis G. Ives in favor of the defendant and against the plaintiff.

Mr. Ives is a well known farmer of Field Settlement. Several months ago he sold to Carpenter & Bergevin two carcasses of beef. The meat was weighed and Mr. Ives received his pay. A short time afterward he was notified by Carpenter & Bergevin that the meat was unfit for use, and that to avoid further trouble he must pay them back the money which they had paid for the worthless meat. Mr. Ives contended that the meat was in good condition when delivered, as it was killed late in the afternoon and taken to the market the next morning by Isaac B. Lucas, a veteran butcher, also of Field Settlement.

Mr. Ives agreed to compromise with them, and pay them back the value of one carcass, rather than go into litigation. This they refused, and through Attorney James A. Ward an action was commenced in city court to recover the value of both carcasses. The case was tried several weeks ago, and last week briefs were submitted by James A. Ward for plaintiff and Joseph Atwell for defendant. Tuesday of last week Judge McConnell rendered judgment in favor of the defendant and against the plaintiff, thus deciding that the meat was in proper condition when delivered to the plaintiff by the defendant.

The Nashville Butchers' Abattoir, Hide and Melting Association.

Under the name of the Nashville Abattoir, Hide and Melting Association the butchers of Nashville, Tenn., have banded themselves together to go into the business indicated by the title of their association. In this way they purpose seeing their waste products safely to the wholesale market from whence their carcasses first came, and to reap whatever profit their stock and management can draw from this co-operative enterprise. The incorporators of the company are C. C. Power, C. Dieterle, C. F. Stier, Alex. Warner, G. F. Fehr, John Holton, and George Roth. All of them are big Nashville butchers. These do not, of course, complete the whole list of stockholders. The association has a capital of \$50,000, and the intention of the butchers is to thus conduct the slaughterhouse part of their common business, to handle their own hides, and to render their own fat, etc. The whole of the capital stock, nearly, will be spent on the plant and its thorough equipment. The by-laws of the association say:

"The objects of this company shall be to conduct an abattoir; the buying and slaughtering of live stock; the buying of meats for curing and rehandling, packing and manufacturing into all forms known to commerce; the buying and selling of hides, tallow, etc.; and generally to secure a more scientific and economical conduct of their business by the butchers of the city of Nashville; to promote the sanitary condition of the city and the public health."

The officers of the association are: Chris. C. Power, president; Alex. Warren, vice-president; C. T. Stier, secretary; C. Dieterle, treasurer. The whole of the seven incorporators form the board of directors.

The agitation for this abattoir was started a year ago. Mr. C. T. Stier, one of the corporators, was one of the most active of the prime movers in the formation of the association. The inspection committee consisting of Messrs. Fehr, Dieterle and Architect C. W. Rives, visited the leading cities of the Northwest on a tour of inspection. They saw the establishments at Louisville, Cincinnati, Indianapolis, Cleveland, Chicago and some others. As a result the Nashville slaughterhouse and the general equipment of the whole establishment contains the latest devices used in those found elsewhere. The cold storage will be of the best. At the new establishment every single part of the animal will be utilized; if not for meat, then for the hide, rendering and other residue departments. The abattoir is built with a capacity of 300 hogs, 400 cattle, and 400 sheep per day. This capacity will not be fully called upon at the start, as the association purposes killing only for home consumption at the start. The plan of the Nashville butchers is to put their meat in the abattoir cold storage, and send for it as it is needed for their shops. The whole plant is up to date in every particular. It is expected that the new slaughterhouse will be ready for a start by Dec. 1 next. The butchers have proceeded about this business in such an earnest and business-like way as to excite the admiration of Nashville folk, and they have crowned their efforts with such conspicuous success as to draw praise from the health office and the general populace, who have smelt the general nuisance of the old dirty places infested by cattle. This new concern will increase the sanitary condition of Nashville and cause the retail butcher trade generally to feel an additional pride in their energetic brothers and in their own business. The retail butcher trade throughout the country is taking more interest in the details of the meat business. There are new conditions which the old marketman never suspected. And there are big and little incidents of profit which new processes and new appliances are constantly bringing to the notice of the best,

The Butchers Extraction and Refining Company.

The butchers of Pennsylvania are getting business ideas into their heads. Under the title of "The Butchers' Extraction and Refining Company" a new co-operative idea has been incorporated in that State. The certificate of incorporation was filed this week in the clerk's office of Gloucester County. The capital stock of the company is \$200,000, with \$1,000 already paid in. The corporators are George G. Way, of Philadelphia; Minnie E. Rowland and A. D. Bacon, of Camden, N. J. The main offices of the company will be located in Woodbury and Philadelphia. The name of the company indicates its business.

A Bear as a Burglar.

John G. Hamilton has a large meat business at Calais, Me. He also has a large slaughter house on the outskirts of St. Stephen, where he had several head of lambs killed and made ready for market. The next morning when he went to get his lambs to market them the door of the abattoir was broken in and splintered. Investigation showed that several carcasses were missing. Leading to and from the slaughter house were the tracks of curious human-shaped feet. These proved to be the footprints of a huge brown bear. This was Mr. Hamilton's second loss of the kind, due, doubtless, to the same species of rogue. The country hunted fat bear for some time. A bear is a thing you can't hold up in the road and explain to him that the lamb he has is yours, unless you are an election deputy or a Kentucky sheriff, iron-bound and looking for tough customers.

Electric Meat—A New Canned Product.

Australia is not the only country which has rabbits. The United States has a few. The new food concern soon to start in Chicago will can our rabbits and send them out to hunt the European and American markets. The "electric meat" may become as well known as the "electric seal." The "electric seal" is a fur made from the rabbit hair. It is eminently proper then that the canned hare should be called "electric meat." The Paris consumption of rabbit flesh is 190,000 pounds weekly, or 10,000,000 pounds per year. These bunnies are bred as a business in France, Belgium and Holland. They breed themselves and are an aggressive nuisance in Australia. Great Britain buys nearly 500,000 rabbits weekly from Ostend, and Great Britain and Ireland consume 70,000,000 rabbits annually.

A Steer with Only One Kidney.

John W. North, of Oundle, England, recently dressed a fat, sound, healthy steer which had but one kidney. While the fat of the other kidney was perfectly formed, upon being torn out and opened, neither a kidney nor any sign of one was found. That side was one solid mass of suet. On the other side the kidney was perfectly formed, but only half the size of a normal bovine kidney. This is a subject for veterinarians to munch over. Is it possible that a large, healthy bullock could live and prosper with only one kidney, and that only half the ordinary size? That is the natural question to which veterinary surgery would answer no if not otherwise informed. The cow answers yes with the facts and the kidney.

Death of a Well-Known Butcher.

Mark Strouse, the well-known butcher, of San Francisco, and for many years proprietor of the Bay City Market, in San Francisco, died at his home there on Sept. 30. He was a native of Hesse Darmstadt, Germany, and was 52 years of age.

AMONG THE ASSOCIATIONS.

THE NEW YORK BUTCHERS' FAT MELTING ASSOCIATION.

Dear Sir: As a member of the above association, you are particularly requested to be present at a special meeting to be held on Wednesday evening, Oct. 5, at Retail Grocers' Hall, 138 and 140 East 57th street, at 8 o'clock sharp. The Board of Trustees have deemed it advisable to call this meeting in the best interest of the association, so that all members may hear from the Board direct a statement of the standing of the association at the beginning of its second year's business. No member should be absent, as much that will be interesting to you will be brought before the meeting. By order of the Board of Trustees. W. G. WAGNER, Secretary.

Responding to the above call, the stockholders met at the place named Wednesday night soon after 8 o'clock. The night was very inclement, hot, wet, muggy. In spite of this fact two hundred of the three hundred stockholders assembled. Mr. George Thompson, the president of the New York Butchers' Calfskin Association, presided. The meeting was a special one, and it was really called to fully overhaul and freely discuss the business condition of the Fat Melting Association, with the object of correcting, in the minds of the members the influence of rumors which have crept out concerning the association's affairs. Secretary Wagner read a full statement of the transactions covering the first year of its business. Upon this expression of opinion was asked. The general tone of the speeches made were favorable. Speeches were made by Mr. Thompson (who delivered a recital of facts and figures), by Mr. Wm. G. Wagner, and by Messrs. David Shannon, Felix Haas, Bob Nooney (late State Organizer for the State Retail Butchers' Association), Julius Dietz, of Central Market; President Shaeffer, of the Retail Butchers' Association; A. Buchsbaum, Gus, Engel Keller, of 6th ave.; Stefanni, of 10th ave.; Van Buren, of Washington Market, and others.

Julius Dietz electrified the audience with his flights of brilliant oratory. The statement read by Secretary Wagner and the facts marshalled by Mr. Thompson appeared to satisfy those present that the association was in a solid condition. It stated that the association owed nothing, had no notes outstanding, had no mortgages against it, and had some money in the bank; that the assets were tangible and unencumbered. These facts having been read and discussed the meeting passed unanimously a vote of thanks to the trustees for their work during the past year. The session lasted for three hours.

The Butchers' Jubilee.

Thursday of last week most of the meat markets and abattoirs in Philadelphia closed about midday so that the proprietors and employes could fill the park, have a happy time on "Butchers' Day," eat some of the two big roasted steers and swing in the maze of the delightful dance. This big and perfect outing was planned by the Retail Butchers' Association of Philadelphia. It was held in the park at Twenty-sixth street and Allegheny avenue, of that city. The two big oxen were roasted in the presence of those who found interest in watching the novel process. The "Jubilee" lasted until last Saturday. During its progress twenty-five animals were slaughtered and cooked on the ground. Among the attractions was an exhibition of superb cattle, hogs, sheep and calves. A model market was in operation all the time. There were also tug-of-war. To add picturesqueness to it 600 soldiers of the Third Regiment Pennsylvania

Volunteers marched to the park and were entertained as guests of the association. The Jubilee was formerly opened in the big pavilion, where addresses were made by President Ed. Schwabenland, Coroner Ashbridge, Henry Lierz and others. The soldier boys felt the relish of the freshly cooked viands over army "salt horse" and hardtack. Here, in pens, were mighty steers from the meadows of Pennsylvania, Ohio and the Western prairies, browsing unmindful of their brethren steaming over pits of coals within a stone's throw.

Samuel H. Ashbridge, in his eloquent address, said: "You have heard of Balaklava and Napoleon's Old Guard, but I tell you that the world has never seen such fighting as the American soldier has done at Siboney and El Caney. The men who fight our battles are not hired conscripts, and all Europe has ceased to sneer at them. There are three principles for Americans—one God, one country and one flag—fit to live and die for."

At the sumptuous feast, President Ed. Schwabenland, of the Butchers Association, was Lord High Carver, while Recording Secretary Ben Lawrence acted as Chief Steward, and kept things moving in an easy, enjoyable manner.

Among the chief exhibitors at this Washington Park Festival were John Schmidt, Ohio steers; M. Candless, Reining & Co., Chester County cattle; Louis Paul, Missouri cattle; B. M. Cook, Southdown sheep; B. F. Lawrence, Jersey calves; Oscar Moebins, Poland hogs; Roger Maynes, Ohio steers; William Weber, James Horn, Chester County cattle. Dressed cattle were exhibited by Adolf Platowsky, Alber Bros., Edward Schabenland, B. T. Lawrence and Oscar Moebins. Among the attractions were the Homes of Bacchus and Gaminus.

The officers of the association are: Louis Reining, honorary president; E. Schwabenland, president; John Morris, vice-president; B. Lawrence and George Schust, secretaries, and Harry Beittenmueller, chairman of Reception Committee.

The Weather Committee, whose duty it was to see that fine weather prevailed during the four days of the Jubilee Festival were Profs. Oechsle, New York; Schweinge, Boston; Kuehl, Washington, and Kaelbe, Chicago.

The Provision Dealers' Association of Newport, R. I., last Monday put into effect the decision to close the shops and stores at 6:30 evenings until May next, except Friday and Saturday. The exception is also made of Thanksgiving week and the week before Christmas. The places of business will be open during these weeks, but will be closed on Thanksgiving Day, Christmas, Memorial and Labor Days. The Provision Dealers' Association includes most of the butchers, grocers and provision dealers of Newport. Influence is being used to have the other business people of the city go into the movement and give their clerks some rest for the wear and tear of the long, hard summer hours.

At a special meeting of the Lynn (Mass.) Grocers' and Provision Dealers' Association, held Tuesday evening of last week, it was unanimously decided to continue the half-holiday. One of the big stores had already decided for itself to shut down on Thursday afternoons regardless of different action on the part of others. It is therefore pleasant to have all do so. The clerks need the rest. The proprietors can also turn that half day to good account by looking over things and by taking an extra turn at thinking out plans.

Mrs. Murray—"Give me tin cints wort' av ham." Grocer—"Sugar-cured, madam?" Mrs. Murray—"No! I want some that has nivr bin disazed."—Judge.

Local AND Personal

**** Louis Wachter** has opened the butcher shop at 449 East 86th street, formerly owned by John Holfelder.

****The carpenters** are very busy putting in the fittings for the spacious meat market connected with the store of E. H. Doble & Co. at Quincy, Mass.

**** We** understand that Greenbaum & Co. have opened the butcher shop formerly owned by the Lenox Hill Beef Co., at 73d street and 2d avenue. This company has been of the enlarging, energetic and expanding sort.

**** Mr. George Hotchkiss**, of George Hotchkiss & Co., Manhattan Market, has returned to the city from his trip from recreation and rest. Mr. Hotchkiss keeps so closely to his desk that a little let-up is very beneficial.

**** George Bingham** has been secured by the Cudahy Packing Co. as small stock salesman at 35th street and 11th avenue. Mr. Bingham was formerly with Eastmans Company and later with Swift and Company. He is a good man.

**** Mr. Hughes**, the Eastern manager of the Cudahy Packing Company, is out of the city. He will be gone a few days. Mr. Hughes' attention is required in many places these active days of competition and big consumption.

**** Wm. H. Bohart**, the manager of the Manhattanville branch of the Cudahy Packing Company, has, we understand, resigned, and will engage with another company. Mr. Bohart kept the wheel moving during his stewardship.

**** Henry Alexander**, of Armour & Company's staff, is temporarily in charge of the West Harlem branch at Manhattanville during the temporary absence of Mr. Mandel, who left last Saturday for the South for the health of his wife.

**** J. A. Howard** has returned from his meandering among the branches of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co. which are under his charge. He came back on Thurs-

day for a bit of city air. These are busy days all through the trade.

**** Collins Raynor**, a seventeen-year-old lad, at 234 East 37th street, had his right forearm torn off by the machinery at Borden Condensed Milk factory, 221 East 34th street, last week. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital in a critical condition.

**** Mr. F. Joseph**, the vice-president of the Schwarzschild & Sulzberger Co., is in Kansas City. The biggest half of the S. & S. Co.'s great plant is in the West, and that is sufficient excuse for any of the general officers dropping out that way now and again.

**** Things** about Manhattanville, around West 130th street, are getting on as well as in any other part of the meat sections. The managers up there have to "holler" over the 'phone and persuade the tourist of the ice box a good bit, but some results are forthcoming.

**** Henry Cohen**, of 1432 Lexington avenue, has bought out the meat market of B. Levy, at 1650 3d avenue. He had the place overhauled and polished up, stocked to its full capacity with the choicest stuff from the city boxes, and reopened the market last Saturday.

**** L. Stein** has opened a new butcher shop at 23 Manhattan street. Mr. Stein should be able to cater well to the trade, as he had his training behind the counter. He is a practical meat cutter. This is his first experience as a "boss" butcher, and he should do well in his new market.

**** The Board of Health Meat Inspectors** for the week condemned the following quantities of meats: Beef, 4,900 lb; veal, 1,450 lb; mutton, 1,300 lb; 1 sheep, 40 lb; hogs, 15,364; 27 barrels poultry, 5,400 lb; 3 barrels meats, 600 lb; 1 box game, 50 lb; 6 calves, 300 lb.

**** Butcher Fischhaker** opens his new meat market to-day at 448 West 125th street. The West Side is stretching out and filling up with real fresh air appetites and a market in that neighborhood should pay well. Avoid the "deadbeat" and loose cutting of meat and you will do well, Mr. Fischhaker.

**** Tobias Greenebaum** opened a butcher shop at 1403 2d avenue, on the northwest corner of 73d street, last Saturday. It was souvenir day with this market. Mr. Greene-

baum is the son of the late Henry Greenebaum, whose butcher shop was so long and favorably known in the Yorkville district.

**** J. A. McDonald**, who has made such a fine record at the Cudahy Packing Company's 35th street and 11th avenue place, is, we understand, to be placed in charge of the important branch in West Harlem. A transfer of so energetic a man to such an important branch means that the Cudahy Company intends to push business in the Harlem ice box at Manhattanville.

**** George Howe**, of the Gansevoort Beet Co., at Gansevoort Market, is back in the cooler after a few days absence, due to a slight indisposition, and possibly a stuffy cold. Mr. Howe never considers himself personally when a trade is on. He rambles around among the carcasses of the ice box until the most particular butcher has seen all and is thoroughly satisfied.

**** Butcher Fritz Haase**, of 28 West 118th street, had a lively chase after some girls in a cab a few days ago. The cause was \$182 which he didn't find on his person after his gallantry to these simple maids. It was a ten-block scorch. The girls were caught, and in the West Side Court they were held in a \$2,500 bond each. They were not so frisky about getting away with this.

**** After** the first of this month Barnes & Therrien, of the stirring and solid marketmen of Ware, Mass., will put their whole business on a cash basis. Their credit prices will be cut to a cash basis and everything will be in cash. If every butcher in this broad land would do this the retailer would have less to complain about and more money in his pockets to make complaints less necessary.

**** Mr. W. H. Wheeler**, of the T. H. Wheeler Company, wrenched his ankle slightly last week. It was a simple little accident, and he hardly knows how it happened, but the part is sufficiently swollen and painful to make it pleasanter at home than on the street these slippery, muggy days. Ligaments are treacherous little necessities. We hope that Mr. Wheeler experienced nothing more than a temporary sprain.

**** Max Mandel**, manager of Armour & Company's West Harlem Branch, has been given a vacation by his company, and has gone South with his wife for her health. They have gone to a noted Southern spring where we hope Mrs. Mandel's health will at once improve. Mr. Mandel will profit also by the trip, if the recuperation of his wife follows this visit to the drier and clearer air of the Southern clime in October.

Pinochle and Meat.

It does not look well to walk past a carcass butcher's place and see a party therein playing cards or any other game. Business is business, and cards are not business. Those guilty of this bad habit in a couple or so of the places about the Gansevoort Market district should take notice and stop this loose practice during business hours. One proprietor said that he will kill that pinochle habit or throw some one out of a job. Selling meat is more profitable.

New Hours for the Wholesale Markets.

Arrangements are being perfected among all of the big wholesale markets of the East and the West Side to open at 6 or 6:30 in the morning and close at 4 o'clock in the afternoon during the winter months. These hours will go into effect about the 1st of November. It was about decided to put this schedule into effect on the 1st of October, but the unexpected spell of hot weather caused the date of be postponed until the end of this or the first of next month. Butchers can buy all they need between these hours, and the change will give longer rest and less chill to the managers of the ice boxes. Four o'clock is too early to begin freezing in winter.

It's Hill's Dry Cold.....



This is one of our many styles of butcher boxes. Not as ornamental as many we have built, but it is a MEAT PRESERVER and an ICE SAVER.

NO MORE SPOILED MEATS or EXORBITANT ICE BILLS.

Our reputation and guarantee back of all our work. That is worth something, isn't it? And they cost no more than the inferior makes. Write for Catalogue.

C. V. HILL & CO.
TRENTON, N. J.

Brooklyn Agent, HENRY BULLWINKEL,
226-228 Market Avenue, Wallabout Market.

TRACKING A SPECIALTY. It will pay you to have our prices on Tracking and Rollers.

Mortgages, Bills of Sale and Business Record

Butcher, Fish and Oyster Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, October 7, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

| | |
|---|------|
| Tartorice, J., 157 Thomas or Thompson; to E. Diamond (filed Oct. 1)..... | \$75 |
| Klein, James, 637 East 5th; to E. Klein (filed Oct. 6)..... | 200 |
| Feldman, A., 110 Goerck; to J. Schiff (filed Oct. 6)..... | 90 |
| Hecht, David, 756 2d Ave.; to A. Hecht (filed Oct. 6)..... | 250 |

Bills of Sale.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Veit, Samuel, 1481 1st Ave.; to Minnie Veit (filed Sept. 30)..... | \$250 |
| Schlamensohn, L., 1107 1st Ave.; to S. Spielberg (filed Oct. 3)..... | 300 |
| Strauss, Max, 395 2d Ave.; to C. Haaker (filed Oct. 6)..... | 150 |

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Johnson, Jacob W., 49 Grant; to Adolph Insmann (filed Sept. 30)..... | \$250 |
| Sienor, Henry, 454 Myrtle Ave.; to Wolf & Ehler (filed Sept. 30)..... | 155 |
| Haberle Bros., 295 Broadway; to G. F. & E. C. Swift (filed Oct. 3)..... | 233 |
| Schmidt, Otto B., 709 Broadway; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co., register (R) (filed Oct. 3)..... | 155 |
| Keller, Emil, 97 Manhattan Ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co., register (R) (filed Oct. 3)..... | 95 |
| Hess, J. George, 248 Humboldt; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co., register (filed Oct. 3)..... | 170 |
| Krebs, Sebastian, 440 S. 5th; to Land- olin Burger (filed Oct. 3)..... | 55 |
| Lehner, Joseph, 187 Bridge; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (filed Oct. 5)..... | 270 |
| Hallonbeck, E., 34 Central Ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (R) (filed Oct. 6)..... | 140 |

Bills of Sale.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Burtis, Chas. S. & Bertha, 1221 3d Ave.; to Fred. Behman (filed Oct. 4)..... | \$919 |
|---|-------|

Grocer, Delicatessen, Hotel and Restaurant Fixtures.

The following Chattel Mortgages and
Bills of Sale have been recorded
up to Friday, October 7, 1898:

BOROUGH OF MANHATTAN.

Mortgages.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Kelly, J., 582 3d Ave.; to M. Levin (filed Oct. 1)..... | \$16 |
| Peteter, M. M., 124th & Lexington Ave.; to C. Mierisch (filed Oct. 1)..... | 6,000 |
| Nicholaus, T., 127 2d Ave.; to E. R. Biehler (filed Oct. 1)..... | 95 |
| Dilsner, H., 542 E. 83d; to C. Adam (filed Oct. 1)..... | 550 |
| Vail, E. W., 762 Culand Ave.; to F. Bischoff (filed Oct. 1)..... | 250 |
| Shapiro, Louis, 242 Monroe; to H. Levin (filed Oct. 3)..... | 100 |
| Carlene, P. F., 111 Broad; to H. Roff- man (filed Oct. 3)..... | 125 |
| Lubitz, Wm. L., 2447 7th or 8th Ave.; Bavarian Star restaurant (R) (filed Oct. 3)..... | 1,000 |
| Frohlich, A., 102 Ave. C.; to M. V. Cohn (filed Oct. 3)..... | 200 |
| Van Syden & Schwood, 54 E. 4th; to C. Rich (filed Oct. 3)..... | 150 |
| Heise & Hanneline, 367 W. 15th; to P. Voegel (filed Oct. 3)..... | 300 |
| Meyer, C., 11 Varick; to C. Schieren- berg (filed Oct. 4)..... | 400 |
| Ross, J., 614 Grand; to S. Kahn (filed Oct. 4)..... | 350 |
| Crawford, M. A., 122 Park Ave.; to W. H. Taylor (filed Oct. 5)..... | 500 |
| Taylor, Mary, 30th and Lexington Ave.; to T. Nolan (filed Oct. 5)..... | 300 |
| Giffner, I., 280 E. 3d; to Metropolitan Grocery Co. (filed Oct. 6)..... | 40 |

Bills of Sale.

| | |
|---|-----|
| Quantmeyer, A., 1370 3d Ave.; to H. Stenzig (filed Oct. 1)..... | \$1 |
| Brien, W. H., 590 Amsterdam Ave.; to P. J. Lynch (filed Oct. 3)..... | 1 |
| Voight, Gustav, 52 E. 4th; to F. Walsch (filed Oct. 6)..... | 300 |

BOROUGH OF BROOKLYN.

Mortgages.

| | |
|--|-------|
| Bank, Wm. P., 614 DeKalb Ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (register) (filed Oct. 1)..... | \$270 |
| Wortmann & Co., W., 190 5th Ave.; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (register) (filed Oct. 1)..... | 270 |
| Uhlendorff, Selma, 727 Bedford Ave.; to Nathan Levy (filed Oct. 3)..... | 300 |
| Ross, Mike, 37 Benton; to J. Reinher- men (filed Oct. 4)..... | 287 |
| Ross, John, 614 Grand St., N. Y.; to Samuel Kahn (R) (filed Oct. 4)..... | 350 |
| Sequire, Wm., 29-31 Greenpoint Ave.; to Catherine Sequire (filed Oct. 4)..... | 800 |
| Seeley, Mary, 39 Smith; to John H. Al- bolin (filed Oct. 5)..... | 25 |
| Tonne & Deitzer, 1119 Broadway; to Nat. Cash Reg. Co. (R) (filed Oct. 6)..... | 65 |

Bills of Sale.

| | |
|---|-------|
| Ottile, Frederick, 1861 Broadway; to Sophia Mitchell (filed Sept. 30)..... | \$140 |
| Wiener, Philip, 26 Cook; to Nathan Katzler (filed Oct. 4)..... | 85 |

BUSINESS RECORD.

ARKANSAS.—E. D. Glover, Little Rock;
meat market; suit for possession of property.

CONNECTICUT.—J. A. Stevens, Dan-
bury; fish dealer; sold out.—L. H. Hall,
Somers; meat market; sold out.—Bennett
& Husted, South Norwalk; meat; dissolved.
—Curtis P. Blakeslee, Bristol; meat mar-
ket; assigned.—H. T. Thompson, Litch-
field; hotel; assigned.—J. E. Bacon & Co.,
Middletown; meat market; J. E. Bacon, in-
dividually, R. E. mortgage, \$1,000.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.—Louis M.
Fitch, Washington; hotel; chattel deed of
trust, \$1,500.—Chas. C. Redley, Washing-
ton; provisions, etc.; assigned.

GEORGIA.—Bieser Bros., Atlanta; meats;
bill of sale, \$300.—B. H. Gordon, Macon;
live stock, etc.; chattel mortgage, \$200.

INDIANA.—Geo. W. Koehne, Indianapolis;
hotel; bill of sale, \$1,300.—C. F. Acres, Ko-
komo; hotel; receiver appointed.

MARYLAND.—Robert Rennett, Balti-
more; hotel; dead.—Louis Oest, Baltimore;
retail provisions; deeded R. E. \$500.

MASSACHUSETTS.—Bryant & Scates,
Boston; butter, etc.; dissolved.—Walter S.
Keene, Boston; sole leather; special capital,
\$50,000; renewed to Sept. 30, 1899.—Thos.
Lord, Boston; upper leather; Frederick C.
Libby admitted and style changed to Lord &
Libby.—W. E. Pritchard & Co., Boston;
provisions; dissolved; Wm. E. Pritchard con-
tinues.—Isail Robarge, Holyoke; meat, etc.;
sold out.—Treusdell & Brown, Palmer;
meat; dissolved.—Arthur W. Gould, Bos-
ton; restaurant; chattel mortgage, \$500.—
D. H. Emerson & Co., Everett; provisions,
etc.; David H. Emerson, R. E. mortgage, \$2,
000.—Monat & La Barre, Holyoke; meat;
chattel mortgage, \$110.—Elbridge S. Mow-
ry, Quincy; hotel; chattel mortgage, \$179.—
A. A. Sherman, Newton Highlands; fish, etc.;
R. E. mortgage, \$700.—Arthur C. Greene,
West Medford; provisions, etc.; chattel mor-
tage, \$450.

MICHIGAN.—E. D. Bennett, Cassopolis;
hotel; succeeded by F. S. Morrison.—Arthur
Manley, Grand Rapids; meats, etc.; will be
succeeded by Cooper Bros.—T. S. Morrison,
Cassopolis; hotel; bought chattel mortgage,
\$4,300.—F. C. Davis, Dryden, meats, etc.;
two chattel mortgages, \$437, discharged.—
Chas. Bigler, Wyandotte; meats; judgment,
\$540.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.—Abel Bowman,
Nashua; provisions; sold out.—P. L. Kenne-
dy, Franklin Falls; hotel; P. L. Kennedy, R.
E., etc.; mortgage, \$1,000; previous R. E.
mortgage, \$1,750, discharged.

NEW JERSEY.—Jos. Hoppock, Titusville;
hotel; dead.—Eli K. Ale, Trenton; hotel;
dead.

NEW YORK.—E. O. Bonstell, Batavia;
meat market; sold out.—Buffalo Oyster Co.,
Limited, Buffalo; wholesale oysters and fish;
now branch of A. Booth & Co. (Inc.), Chic-
ago, Ill.—Davis Fish Co., Buffalo; wholesale
fish; now branch of A. Booth & Co. (Inc.), of
Chicago, Ill.—H. W. Brush, New York
City; leather, etc.; succeeded by Cone &
Brush.—Henry A. and Lizzie A. Gray, Ma-
lone; hotel; chattel mortgage, \$2,000.

OHIO.—J. F. Moore, Granville; meats; R.
E. mortgage, \$1,000.

PENNSYLVANIA.—D. C. Keller, Belle-
fonte; hotel; succeeded by D. B. Newcomer.
—John R. Forney, Lebanon; agent hotel;
succeeded by Amos Albright.—T. J. Garlick,
Allegheny; restaurant; judgment and execu-
tion, \$5,250.—A. G. Sink, Altoona; hotel;
filed petition in bankruptcy.—C. M. Brinton,
Colesville; butcher; assigned.—Geo.
W. Romig, Reading; hotel; judgments, \$8,-
700; satisfied judgment, \$4,550.—John Nau-
mann, Scranton; meat; R. E. mortgage, \$2,
000.—A. J. Haag, Shartlesville; hotel; judg-
ment, \$300.—Jas. J. Lavin, Vandling; hotel;
judgment, \$184.

RHODE ISLAND.—J. D. Latour & Son,
Centerville; market; sold out.—F. W. Rog-
ers, Newport; Southside Market; failed.—
Henry A. Bently, Providence; meat, etc.; sold
out.—Wm. A. Phillips, Pawtucket; restaur-
ant; bill of sale, \$10.—Benn Cushman et
ux, Providence; butcher; chattel mortgage,
\$500.—Frank O. Dickinson, Providence;
restaurant; discharged chattel mortgage,
\$300.

VIRGINIA.—J. A. Waldrop, Glade
Springs; hotel; moving to Farmville.—B. A.
Brauer, Richmond; butcher; sold R. E., \$1,-
000.

NEW BRUNSWICK.—Geo. A. Beatty,
Fredericton; butcher; judgment, \$117.

NEW SHOPS.

J. L. McCulloch has opened his new mar-
ket at Adams, Mass.

E. L. Pope has purchased the Red Lion Inn
meat market at Randolph, Vt.

L. S. Dolloff has purchased a meat and pro-
vision market at Newport, N. H.

Paul P. Landry has gone into the provision
business on East street, Northampton, Mass.
J. McIntire & Co., of the People's Market,
Rochester, N. H., has opened a branch at
Somersworth.

Stephen Taylor has opened a meat market
in the Fick & Manion block, Albany street,
Herkimer, N. Y.

John W. Bitner has purchased the meat
market of G. E. Early, at West Main street,
Shippensburg, Pa.

Wm. E. Wight has purchased the meat mar-
ket of Milton E. Smith & Son, on South Main
street, Natick, Mass.

John W. Cannon succeeds John F. Smith in
the meat business at Blackstone, Mass. Smith
will open a market in Centerville, R. I.

George Lawrence has succeeded Henry
Woodard in the market business at Lincoln
and Mechanic streets, Marlboro, Mass.

BUSINESS CHANGES

Joe Sluply has purchased the meat market
of T. C. Mount at Johnstown, O.

Aretus Kibbe purchased the meat business
of Frank Hall at Somers, Conn.

Cole Brothers will open the meat market
formerly run by H. A. Hovey at Pittsfield,
Mass.

R. F. Dillon last week opened the market
formerly occupied by Frank Johns at Union
City, Conn.

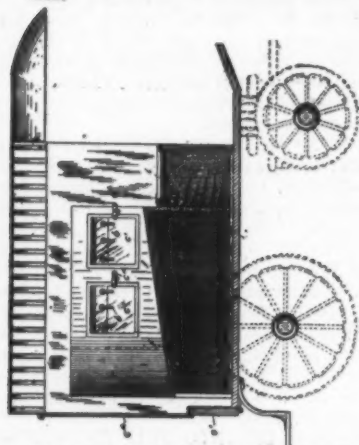
Walter Conard has purchased the meat
business of George Heillings, at Fort Wash-
ington, Pa.

Henry Harris has purchased the meat mar-
ket formerly conducted by C. L. Wood at
Athol, Mass.

Swift and Company have purchased the
meat business of F. D. Laton at Franklin
street, Nashua, N. H.

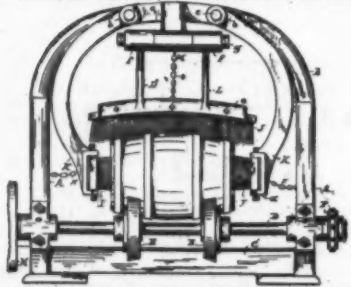
PATENTS AND TRADE-MARKS GRANTED IN WASHINGTON OCTOBER 4.

611,491. REFRIGERATOR FOR MEAT-WAGONS. HENRY J. KILPATRICK, Carnegie, Pa. Filed Aug. 19, 1897. Serial No. 948,792. (No model.)



Claim.—The combination with the central box or compartment having a top or cover, of side compartments or cooling-boxes rising above the top of the central compartment and provided with doors in their inner walls, an ice-compartment at the rear end of each cooling-box, a provision-compartment in front of the cooling-boxes, and separated from the latter by a screen, whereby the cold air from the cooling-boxes will freely pass to the provision compartment, but the contents of the latter will not be exposed to the outer air by the opening of the doors of the cooling-boxes; and a cover for said special compartment constituting the seat of the wagon.

611,576. BARREL-SCRUBBING MACHINE. ANDREW GRUBBS, Cincinnati, Ohio. Filed June 30, 1897. Serial No. 948,859. (No model.)

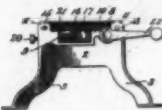


Claim.—In a barrel-washer, the combination of an arched frame, roller-supports for the barrel carried thereby, links pivoted to the top of the frame and flexibly connected with the sides and provided with brushes adapted to operate upon the ends of the barrel, an arm projecting from the frame, links pivoted thereto and flexibly connected to the top of the frame and provided with a brush adapted to operate upon the sides of the barrel, substantially as described.

611,495. PROCESS OF MAKING ARTIFICIAL BUTTER. MAXIMILIAN R. O. LEBERGER, Berlin, Germany. Filed June 15, 1898. Serial No. 948,813. (No specimens.)

Claim.—The herein-described process of manufacturing artificial butter from fat which consists in producing an emulsion of the fat by combining therewith a suitable admixture of an aqueous solution containing emulsin, substantially in the proportions described, and subsequently subjecting the emulsion to the ordinary finishing steps, substantially as described.

611,789. MEAT-TENDERER. JAMES S. MILNE and ARNOLD C. HOFF, Dubois, Pa. Filed June 24, 1897. Serial No. 948,110. (No model.)



Claim.—1. In a meat-tenderer, the combination with opposite sides or frames having their upper edges between their ends provided with front angular recesses and rear bearings, and at their ends beyond the recesses and bearings, provided with vertical standards, that portion of each frame between the bearing and recess forming a horizontal rest, of a journal-box mounted for sliding in each of the recesses, springs interposed between the same and the adjacent standards for yieldingly pressing said journal-boxes to the rear, front and rear tendering-rolls having their journals mounted for revolution in the bearings of the frames and in the journal-boxes, means for rotating the rolls in unison, locking-bars pivoted near their ends to two of the standards and adapted to close over and upon the horizontal rests and retain the journals in the boxes and the bearings, and means for temporarily securing in a removable manner the free ends of said locking-bars to the opposite standards.

611,918. PROCESS OF PRESERVING MEATS. ANDREW A. LACROIX and ALFRED C. DE GAUDENNES, Nice, France. Filed Apr. 9, 1898. Serial No. 978,969. (No specimens.)

Claim.—A process of preserving organic substances, consisting in subjecting them to the action of a bath formed by mashing hay in cold water, substantially as described.

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| | Sept. 30, 1898. | Sept. 30, 1897. |
|---|-----------------|-----------------|
| Mess Pork, winter packed, (new), bbls. | 2,230 | 2,856 |
| Other kinds bbl. Pork, bbls. | 1,328 | 2,072 |
| P. S. Lard, "Contract," tcs. | 241 | 608 |
| Other kinds of Lard, tcs. | 456 | 672 |
| Short Rib Middles, lbs. | 1,758,932 | 1,813,883 |
| Short Clear Middles, lbs. | 240,466 | 931,868 |
| Ex. S. C. Middles, lbs. | 724,992 | 325,496 |
| Long Clear Middles, lbs. | 58,846 | 61,029 |
| Dry Salted Shoulders, lbs. | 210,733 | 38,349 |
| S. P. Shoulders, lbs. | 557,985 | 137,270 |
| S. P. Hams, lbs. | 3,128,000 | 1,513,923 |
| Dry Salted Bellies, lbs. | 1,239,410 | 316,720 |
| S. P. Bellies, lbs. | 365,300 | 163,839 |
| S. P. California or Picnic Hams, lbs. | 1,030,767 | 330,420 |
| S. P. Skinned Hams, lbs. | 351,600 | 196,600 |
| Other Cuts of Meats, lbs. | 2,055,636 | 1,006,039 |

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Alphabetical Index on Page 7

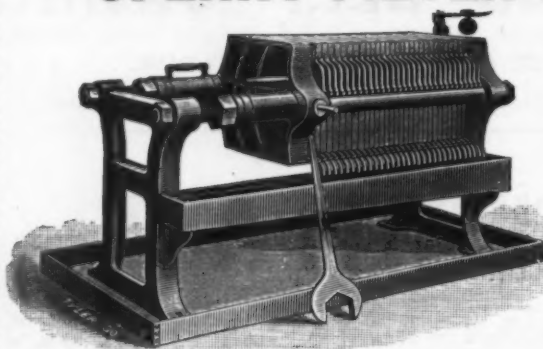

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Classified Index can be found on Page 5.

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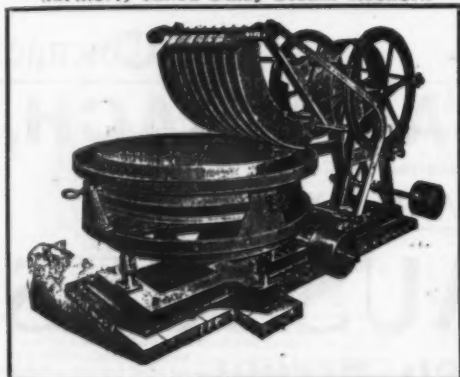
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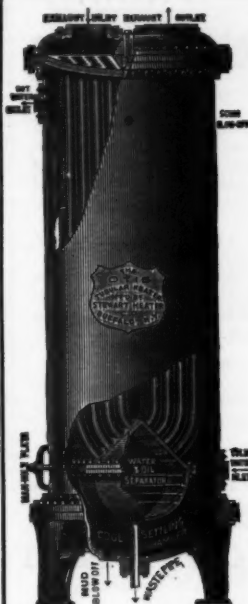
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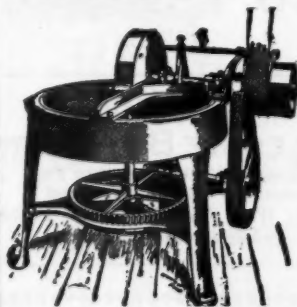
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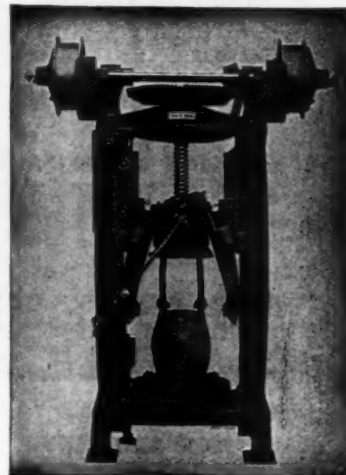
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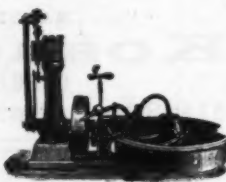
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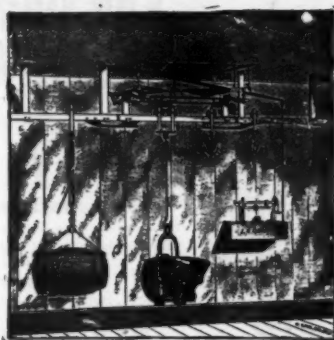
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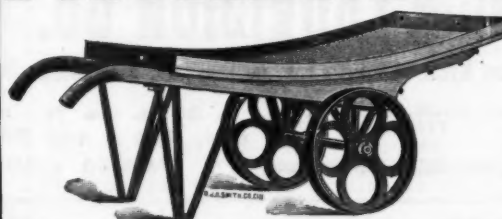
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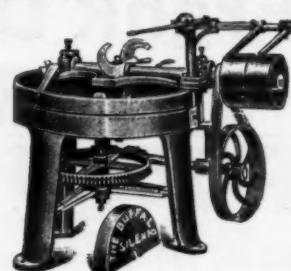
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